

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

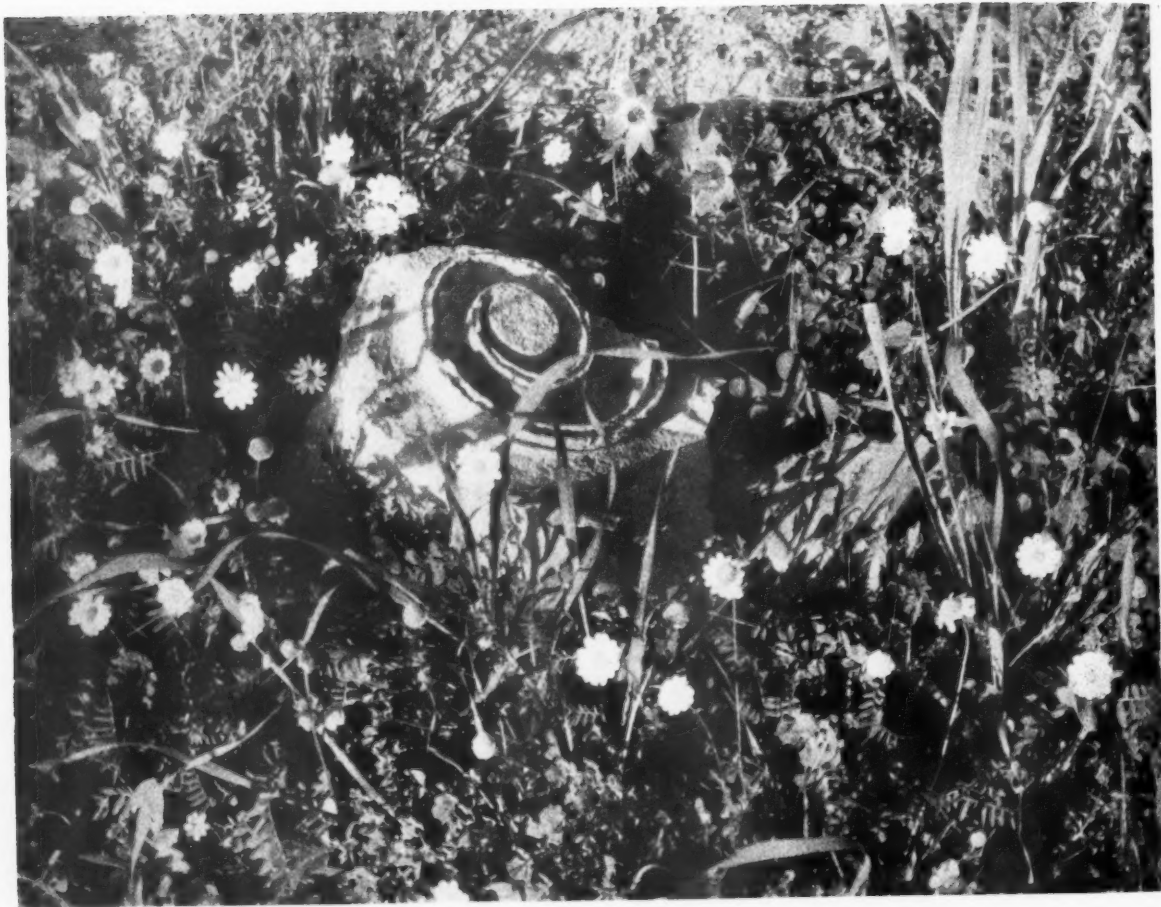
THIRD SERIES

VOL. 46. No. 4

19 DECEMBER 1938

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From a photograph by Professor W. G. Holford [4.]

JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE *of* BRITISH ARCHITECTS

VOL. 46 3RD SERIES

19 DECEMBER 1938

No. 4

Journal

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO THE FIRST TWO NOTES, WHICH ARE
OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSION

With the approval of the Minister for Civil Defence and the Minister of Labour, the R.I.B.A. are compiling a National Register of Architects. The register, which will be open to all registered architects, will be placed at the disposal of the Government as a means of ensuring the efficient utilisation of the services of the profession in the event of a national emergency. The information will be regarded as confidential and communicated only to the Government Departments concerned. The completion of the schedule of information will involve no obligation whatsoever.

In the early days of the crisis last September, the Royal Institute made urgent representations to the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence offering its services in any way deemed by the Minister most likely to ensure the most effective use being made of the services of the architectural profession (a similar offer of service had been made many months before). At the same time a Central Emergency Panel was set up in London, and the sixty-eight Allied Architectural Societies and branches in the provinces were asked at once to set up local panels to deal with the needs of their respective areas and to work in co-operation with the central panel. When the immediate crisis had passed the Royal Institute took steps to complete the organisation which was planned, necessarily in skeleton form only, during the September crisis. Consequently, working in close co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and H.M. Office of Works, the R.I.B.A. have evolved machinery, which is now being put into operation, for compiling a register of members of the profession to be placed at the disposal of H.M. Government in accordance with the scheme outlined by the Minister for Civil Defence in his speech in the House of Commons on Thursday, 1 December.

During the next few days every registered architect in Great Britain and Northern Ireland who has not received them already will receive in duplicate index cards, on which he will be asked to enter the particulars agreed between the Ministry of Labour and the R.I.B.A. These should be returned to the Institute without

delay; on receipt the R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel will proceed to classify them, and they will be formed into two complete card indexes—one of these card indexes will be handed over to the Ministry of Labour, and one will be retained by the R.I.B.A. Emergency Panel. The card indexes will make it possible for those controlling the personnel of the country in the event of a crisis at once to know those registered architects who are available for national service.

INSTITUTE FINANCES

By the time they get this JOURNAL every member should have received a memorandum on the Institute's finances and a letter in which Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, the Hon. Treasurer, for contributions from members to help the Institute relieve itself of the debt which now remains after the completion of the arrangements for the disposal or letting of No. 9 Conduit Street. It may come as a shock to some members to be told that the R.I.B.A. carries as big a burden of debt as £95,000, but there is no need whatever for distress, although there is every possible reason why the membership should have complete understanding of the causes of the debt and the courses of action that can most speedily relieve us from it. The debt does not face the Institute with a crisis or anything like it, but with a problem which can be solved sooner or later, according to the measure of co-operation given by the membership.

The origin of the debt is simple. The Institute was advised that the Conduit Street building would realise a considerably larger sum than in fact it did realise. The fact that the slump came between the valuation and the sale helped to widen the difference between the assessed and the realised value. As a result, the Institute is in debt, but not in debt like a spendthrift for ephemeral things or things of no value. If it had been possible to foresee the wide gap between the assessed and realised value of Conduit Street, which it was not possible to do when the building programme was begun, we could have adopted what might have been regarded as a "prudent" financial policy: we should have scrapped all our plans for a new building, sold our interest in Portland Place, dropped the Exhibition

policy, because apart from financial issues, the Exhibition Committee's programme could not have been operated in less generous quarters than those provided by Portland Place; we should have had to leave the library in the almost stagnant condition which was all that Conduit Street would allow, the Public Relations policy would never have started, the Registration Act might have ended with the Act of 1931. In fact, none of the most significant ventures of recent years, none of the developments most advantageous to members, even on a matter-of-fact basis of £ s. d., could have been made if the Finance Committee had not acted boldly. The debt is big enough in all certainty, but on the other side of the balance-sheet are even bigger assets. The debt will certainly diminish; the assets, which we could not have had were it not for the debt, are capable of infinite expansion and utilisation.

The arrangement that has now been made by the Finance Committee to reduce the debt is fully explained in the memorandum and in Mr. Sullivan's letter. It is not the purpose of this note to relieve anyone of the necessity of reading them, but rather to endorse what they say. The scheme is a simple one, certain to be effective with the minimum of hindrance to the Institute's work, but if the profession co-operates wholeheartedly the debt can be wiped off in a very short time and the Institute completely freed for a period of its history more brilliant even than the past few years.

AN ARCHITECTURAL GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER—WITH PRIZES

On Page 189 will be found a general knowledge paper—an unprecedented Christmas feature which will not, we hope, be considered too light-hearted for the paper of a learned society (we doubt if any but the more learned members of this serious learned society will get very high marks—but there are questions for all tastes). The editorial staff of the JOURNAL have never before felt so aggressively erudite as at the conclusion of their preliminary researches and the digestion of the provoking questions from Mr. Gunn, Mr. Summerson and others. We now wait nervously the deflation of finding that all contestants get every answer right. There are prizes of rare value for the best answers.

THE SCIENCE COMMITTEE DINNER

For many years past the R.I.B.A. Science Committee has entertained itself and its guests at an annual dinner. Among the guests are representatives of the Building Research Station, the London County Council and similar bodies with which the Science Committee co-operates throughout the year. The dinners are held in the Members' Room with the friendly help of the Council Dinner Club. This year's dinner was no less successful than its predecessors. By tradition there is an

enormous toast list, but the proceedings are anything but formal and speakers are liable to interruption. The majority of speeches consist of a small amount of serious thought and a great deal of levity and witticism. This year the chief serious item was congratulation by the chairman, Mr. T. E. Scott, of Mr. R. Fitzmaurice on the production of the first volume of *The Principles of Modern Building*. It would perhaps be improper to do more than refer to the items of levity.

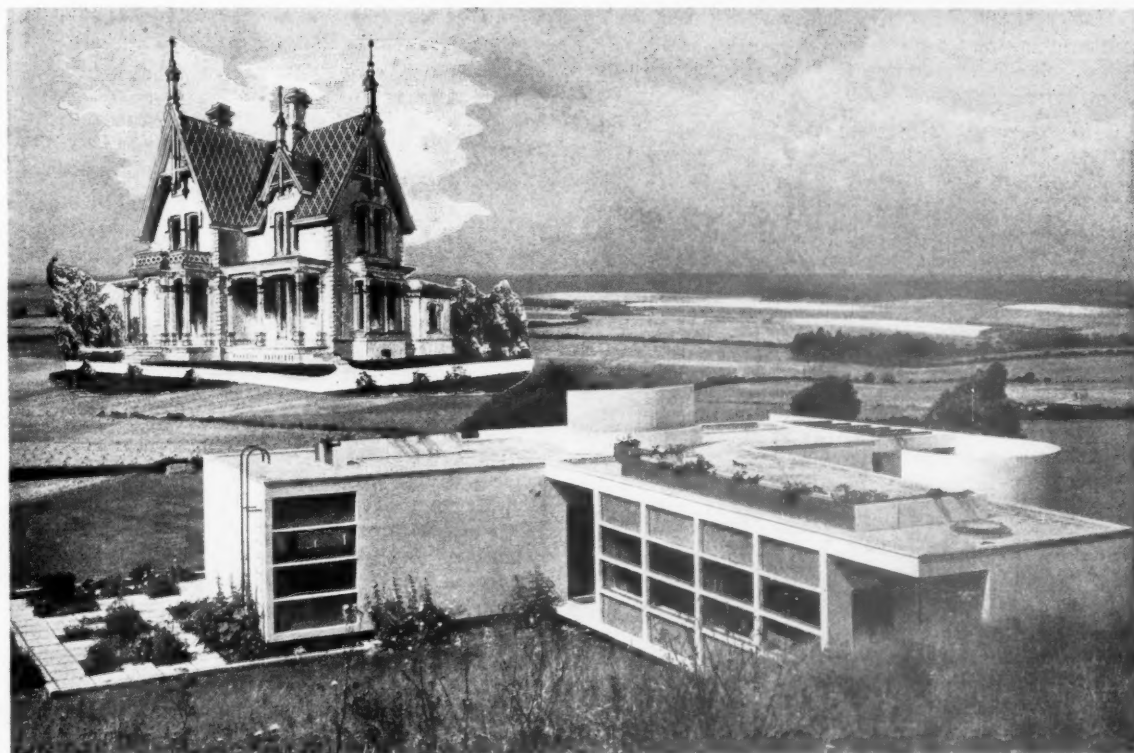
LECTURES TO CHILDREN

Almost immediately after Christmas, on 28 December, 30 December, and 2 January, at 3.30, Mr. R. A. Duncan will give the twelfth series of children's holiday lectures on "Building Buildings." As usual, more applications are likely to be made for tickets than there are places in the hall, but at the time of going to press there are some places still free. Those who hope to get them are advised to apply immediately. The tickets are, of course, quite free—all that is sincerely hoped is that all ticket holders will use their tickets. It is disappointing after having refused tickets to several hundred children then to see some empty places.

MR. CYRIL SPRAGG

At the Council Dinner on Monday, 5 December, the chairman proposed the health of Mr. Cyril Spragg, the Institute's assistant secretary, who that week completed twenty-five years' work for the R.I.B.A.; a quarter century of work which has mostly lain in that complicated world of committees and councils, the present and past members of which are best able to estimate the extent and quality of Mr. Spragg's services.





THE NEXT TWENTY YEARS

By PROFESSOR W. G. HOLFORD [A.]

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS ON MONDAY, 5 DECEMBER 1938

THE PRESIDENT, MR. H. S. GOODHART-RENDEL [F.], IN THE CHAIR

It was not my intention, in choosing a subject whose scene is set in the future, to embark on a flight of fancy ; still less to enjoy, under this title, a game of casual provocation, such as has been a form of sport among architects for some time past. The obligation to prophesy has been thrust upon me to-night, not because I am the possessor of vision and experience amounting to second sight, but for exactly the opposite reason. To use a simple simile, I am the type of young man who walks the pavements of Portland Place, without the Homburg of respectability on his head, and without the coat of a long-established practice to give him greater girth. Head in air he forgets the present in looking towards

the future. Suddenly his progress is arrested as he cannons into a solid body emerging from No. 66. A senior member of the Institute, half indignant, half curious, turns round and says : " Where do you think you are going ? "

It is a sobering question ; and it is one that is often asked within these walls, in every tone of enquiry from friendly interest to puzzled concern. Let me say at once that the Institute has every right to ask it. The Institute in general and the President in particular have been generous to the younger members, sometimes—as for instance in this season's Inaugural Address—by championing in public a cause that is dear to them ; more often, and less

publicly, by putting opportunities in their way. Yet the gap exists, perhaps has always in some degree existed; and the question still remains to be asked from time to time.

WHERE DO YOU THINK YOU ARE GOING?

I have often thought that the profession might be symbolised by one of those endless elevators such as one finds in the Market Hall at Frankfurt. They are made up of a chain of compartments that pass slowly up across each floor level, move sideways at the roof and descend to the basement, where the cycle begins again. The chain moves on continuously; the passenger list varies all the time. At any given level there is always a large and buoyant group of younger members on the way up, and a smaller group, weighted with years and experience, on the way down. The student entering the lift to-day at the ground floor—not in the basement as was formerly more usual—joins a crowded and competitive company; and, looking up, finds the ceiling of his compartment too close above his head for his liking. But almost before he realises it, he has moved up a stage, and already another compartment is filling up below him. It is always hard, especially for those on the ascending side of the lift, to realise that time is carrying them inexorably on; that twenty years hence, provided there is no total breakdown of machinery before that date, the students of to-day will be practising architects, the general run of Associates will be mature and experienced Fellows, and the present Fellows will belong to that honourable company, the Grand Old Men of the profession, invincible, incorrigible, and finally—Immortal.

The point of my simile—and it will not do to carry it too far—is that in the progression from stage to stage there are common landings, on which friends can stop to talk, and where all can congregate to discuss a common problem. The Institute is just such a landing, and this meeting such an occasion for the interchange of views. Those that I shall put forward are my own, though they are probably shared by many of my contemporaries. And should you find them drawn in rather sharp perspective, it is because they are seen through a short focus lens.

The President of the Royal Society, speaking at a meeting here when Mr. Carter read a paper on "The Case for a Learned Society," said, in proposing a vote of thanks, that he hardly knew of another profession that combines, as ours does, the past, the present and the future, the practical and

the artistic, the present psychology of mankind, and a wise anticipation of what is to come.

THE PROFESSION TWENTY YEARS AGO

This kind of anticipation, wise or otherwise, is one of the characteristic activities of all planners; nor is it unusual to base a development plan on a survey of existing conditions, and make it applicable to a period twenty years ahead. As a measure of the differences that a score of years may bring to our outlook it is useful, therefore, to lay the yardstick down in the other direction and measure off twenty years of the past. It brings us to 1918, to that crucial period at the end of the Great War when the whole nation turned its eyes towards a future glowing with the opportunities of peace and reconstruction, and in doing so saw, and for the first time appreciated, the serious nature of its own wounds. The architectural profession which, as a profession, had not been recognised by the Government as an employable asset during the crisis, occupied itself busily with its own problems of reconstruction. It is worth noting, in view of our attempted forecast, that the position of the profession to-day would be somewhat different, since the nature of war (and of our own professional preparedness) has changed considerably. It is interesting to note that in the last months of the Great War, the R.I.B.A. concerned itself particularly about this matter. The Presidential address and a whole series of conferences had for their subject the unity of the profession, the relation of architecture to engineering, specialisation and co-operation, architects and national policy, the war and its aftermath; and they included an important address by Mr. Sidney Webb on "The Function of an Architectural Society." Mr. Webb discussed, with amazing clarity and vision, the general problem of professional relationships, and he said several things very substantially which even to-day are only part of the cloudy substance of our ideals. He commended the efforts of the Institute to raise the standard of the profession, and pointed out the anomalies in its system of remuneration, whereby, he remarked, a hard day's work might result in knocking at least £20 off an architect's fees. He commented on the exclusiveness of all professional associations, drawing their members from only ten per cent. of the population. Every profession, he noted, tended to be governed by the people aged 58—(he was 58 at the time)—and that there was bound to be a tendency to ignore, honestly to ignore, the new technique and new methods in education and practice. "I do not know," he said, "what the buildings will be

made of in the next generation of the new England after the war; it may be that they will be built of aluminium or of basic slag. But I very much suspect that the new material . . . will have to overcome a certain amount of prejudice before it is cordially accepted."

Mr. Webb then became very frank indeed. He thought that Registration was legitimate and necessary, but that a professional association, while playing a large part in prescribing the conditions of training and practice, should not be given complete power. "You cannot," he said, "allow older people to settle the conditions of entry, because they are not up to date; nor can you give it to the young, because you cannot trust them. An ethical code is all very well, but it might take on a form which is inimical to the public interest." (Society, in other words, ought to participate in the government of the profession.)

On the other hand, Mr. Webb contended that it was not only the right but the duty of a professional association to criticise what was done by the Government in its own particular line and to keep it informed of professional opinion. In part this anticipates the point made by the President in his Inaugural Address this year, in asking for a body of architectural advisers to express their views on architectural matters, to act as a vigilance committee and to publicise building and planning proposals *before* they are put into effect.

Finally, Mr. Webb contended that it was our duty to bring to the public notice and agitate for the supply of a sufficiency of our service to the community as a whole. He pointed out that practically all the brain-working professions began as the body servants of the rich and were only now realising their duty to develop out of that to become the servants of the community, which badly needed their service.

ARCHITECTURAL AND SOCIAL VALUES

Twenty years ago, even in the circumstances of the time, these proposals of Sidney Webb's were radical ones. But as Ivor Brown said recently in a review of an old play by Bernard Shaw, "it is the price of victory on the Left that yesterday's audacities become the platitudes of to-day." There lies the danger. "The Architect at the Service of the Community" has become a publicist's platitude but the machinery behind the idea has not yet

been assembled. Bits of it lie about, unheeded by the State except in moments of emergency; and, by municipal and government departments, improperly understood. Within the profession itself the real difficulty seems to reside in this: that whereas the older members, by reason of their upbringing and experience, realise to the full the difficulties of the situation, the younger men see its significance and its importance before everything else, and quite rightly will not allow that the difficulties are insuperable. There is a conflict here between architectural and social values that is closely paralleled in the forms of contemporary architecture itself. Its most disturbing effects, however, can be seen in the educational field, but I shall allude to these in a moment. As far as the public is concerned it is important to realise that it is inconsistent to attempt to train it in architectural appreciation while maintaining an intensely vocational attitude towards architecture as an art and a mystery beyond anything that the average layman can hope to appreciate. In saying this I am well aware that there is a vast difference between architectural propaganda and architectural ethics. Nevertheless, there is a danger that the public may grasp the commercial significance of the one and fail to grasp the social significance of the other. In the late nineteenth century the popular conception of the architect was of an artist and man of taste—something of a genius, in fact. Successful practitioners of the day immediately capitalised this by saying, "Very well, you want genius; we have it." Not only that, but they offered it in assorted sizes and assorted styles.

But in the core of the profession it was emphasised that architecture is a folk art, a common tradition of honest building; and Mr. Webb went so far as to say that the ability to make picturesque and imaginative sketches was a fatal gift to an architect. "There is a great danger," he said, "that students will look on art as a trick to be found out."

To-day the position is being gradually reversed. The public is coming round to the belief that the architect is also lawyer, town planner, A.R.P. expert, engineer and sociologist. And it is within the Institute that the other side of the medal is held up to view. "Tell people by all means," said the President in his address to students early this year, "that you can plan not only their cities but their industries and their welfare. Tell them you can do it on your heads because you are architects, but do

*The Parthenon, Athens*

not imply that to do so is your most important function. The power of orderly manipulation that you claim is only one of architecture's powers, the greatest of which is a mystery of the mind."

I have commented on these opposing tendencies only to illustrate that, although a balance is usually struck by compensating differences, the philosophy of architecture changes from age to age. Twenty years hence it seems likely that architects will be nearer their public than they are to-day, if propaganda and the widening scope of architectural service are anything to go by. And if standards become once again mutually accepted as they were in certain aspects of eighteenth-century culture, then will be the time for individual variations on the established theme. Critics complain to-day that modernists neglect architecture in favour of engineering and sociology. But it is only in a settled period when fundamental problems are agreed and the instrumental arts of town planning and housing have become stabilised, that the expressive arts will again have greater importance than what Mumford calls "sanitation and sewage and the studious habits of antisepsis."

WIDENING THE SCOPE OF THE ARCHITECT

We cannot wait hopefully for this period to arrive; we have to work actively to introduce it. Moreover, there are other professional bodies in the field. A senior partner in a famous engineering firm said not long ago: "There is nothing in layout or construction too small or too large for our firm to undertake. If called upon to do so, we will design a dog kennel." Nor are there many architects to-day of whom it may be said, as Lethaby said of Webb, that "his relations to his clients is that of the man who is going to give more than he can receive, and he will only give on his own terms."

There are only a few individuals who can achieve a position in which, since it is unnecessary to compete for commissions, clients compete for their services.

It follows, therefore, that the principal matters claiming the interest and enthusiasm of the younger members are connected with public relations, and public service. They feel that the profession as a whole is not organised to meet the social changes which are taking place, and does not sufficiently

realise their importance. They feel to a greater or less degree frustrated by the waste of time on speculative work, by the lack of interest in the support for research, by bureaucracy, by the lack of opportunity for acquainting themselves with the whole range of an architect's experience, by the conflicts between private and salaried architects; most of all by the absence of architectural control where it is vitally needed. Coupled with these general grievances, and partly arising from them, are the worries of insecurity, inadequate salaries, and unrecognised responsibility. Most of you know something of the early nightmares incidental to a private practice unsupported by capital and influence, and it has more than once been suggested that a Loan Fund should be established to help the struggling practitioner over the frantic time lag that occurs between paying out and being paid. But little was done for the architectural assistant, particularly those employed in public offices, until an organisation called the Association of Architects, Surveyors and Technical Assistants came into being. I am well aware of the impatience with which the A.A.S.T.A. is regarded in some quarters, but I wish seriously to recommend to your notice their Charter, their Technical Reports (such as the excellent one on A.R.P.) and their organisation as a whole, if only for the fact that they have identified their interests with those of the profession as a whole. The R.I.B.A. has given their representative a seat on its Council. It would be a sad day for architecture in this country if the activities of the centenarian Institute and the young Association ceased to be complementary, one to the other. It is quite clear that within the next twenty years both will have to play their part in establishing a wider basis for architectural practice.

BELIEF IN A PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

The ideals of the younger architects are best illustrated by the scope and intention of their activities, rather than by their results. These include the problem of modern architectural research, the application of new scientific and technical resources to the problems of building, and their experimental integration in contemporary architecture. All modern work is experimental to some extent; and the man who makes a contribution to our architectural powers, who fuses method, materials, and building needs into a creative design, is making architectural history. In the face of constant efforts at depreciation, sometimes from the

uninformed and sometimes from the over-sophisticated, it is necessary to state that there is such a thing as "the New Architecture." It is often contended that nothing in architecture is really new; but even if this applies to individual methods, materials, or needs, it cannot apply to the combination of all three in a particular moment of time. There are no permanent architectural values save those founded on the elementary requirements of living, the laws of gravity, and the human eye. So whatever reservations may be made, a salute is due to adventurers in every age—our own included.

There is a natural time factor militating against the young architect. Every work of art is compounded of pioneering imagination, idealism and daring, on the one hand, and of experience and respect for tradition (combined with caution) on the other. As a rule, the first element predominates in a young man's work; the second increases with age. Now it is the exception rather than the rule for an elderly client with a strongly traditional outlook to believe in a young architect who may be out of sympathy with his point of view; and even when a working agreement is reached, there is likely to be tension between them. But it is equally exceptional for a young client, who might be expected to see eye to eye with an architectural contemporary, to have either the means or the opportunity to employ him. The age that is witnessing a startling decrease in the private patron, has seen the almost complete disappearance of the young patron. Modern architects who are not fortunate enough to win competitions or to persuade a commercial firm to finance them must find their opportunity in work connected with the social services, or, if they can afford it, in building houses for themselves and their friends.

One solution to the difficulty may be found in a new type of partnership between a group of younger men and an established senior. The next twenty years are bound to see some such development as this (if it has not already started), but the number of such firms will always be limited, since there must be a fundamental agreement on principle, and it is notoriously difficult actually to design in collaboration. Failing that, working partnerships may be formed, the note of consistency being provided by the nature of the work, as in the case of the Miners' Welfare Committee.

Meanwhile, what of the students? I do not want to introduce a debate on architectural education

such as raged in Conduit Street nearly twenty years ago. But there are one or two things that should be said. The last war left a gap of nearly half a generation in the ranks of the profession—a gap that is keenly felt to this day. But the war also had its effect on the present students, inasmuch as all those who were born between 1915 and 1919 reached the schools during the last five years. I am not enough of a psychologist to be able to say whether this was a contributory reason or not, but I do know that the last five years have seen a great change in the student outlook. Fashions rage through a school like wildfire, and curiously enough they sometimes follow and sometimes anticipate those in the world at large. It has lately been the fashion to philosophise a great deal; “sketching” buildings has given way to talking about buildings, and a subjective and even introspective attitude to general architectural movements and affairs has tended to take the place of the picturesque and detailed enthusiasms of a decade ago. It is now only the “realistic” programmes that evoke an enthusiastic response. The student almost unconsciously applies a criterion of social significance to his work, and is impenitent when told to leave politics alone and get on with his Design for a Temple of International Justice on a Plateau near a Capital City.

TWO METHODS OF TEACHING

Here again are two entirely different ways of regarding the teaching problem. One way is to maintain that no student is of any use to anyone, let alone the community, if he is not a competent draughtsman and designer and superintendent of building works; and therefore his training should follow the strict lines already successfully established by academies and ateliers for that purpose.

The other approach is a more philosophical one which puts the aim before the means. After demonstrating the social and structural history of building and the position of the architect, both historically and in contemporary society, the significant problems are gradually introduced, and the student is told what he must study and where he must gain experience, in order to qualify himself for his life's work. In other words the student is exhorted to help himself by somewhat different methods. In practice there would not be so very much difference between the two systems were it not for the extreme sensitivity of atmosphere in large architectural schools devoted almost entirely to theoretical training. The

main cause of disharmony seems to me to arise from a confusion between method and inspiration, or—if you prefer a more sober word—background. Both are necessary in a school; for it is a fact that the best of educational systems lose their efficacy after a while unless they are in accord with the spirit of the times. It was Professor Reilly's special virtue that he had only to walk through a studio at Liverpool to communicate his enthusiasm for whatever subject was in hand, together with a sense of the enormous importance and “jolliness” of architecture generally. This feeling was imparted by gesture and personality as much as anything else, but it had a tonic quality, and helped to launch scores of young architects, including the speaker, on their careers.

When a design subject is studied without enthusiasm and without a sense of its importance, it becomes a dull academic exercise. Such exercises may be good discipline occasionally, but in the main they produce tired, unenterprising architects.

The alternative, of course, is a new kind of method altogether; or rather one so old that it is practically *dernier cri*. Let me quote you an extract from an article entitled “True and False Ideals in the Education of an Architect,” which the Chairman of the Junior Members' Committee brought to my notice.

“... Imagine, for instance, some National School of Architecture, to which anyone connected with building could have access, whether he intended to be an architect, or a builder, or a craftsman in one of the arts connected with building. Let there be no conventional distinction of profession, no barriers of etiquette to divide the students. Furnish the school with competent teachers and appliances for study in every branch of the art. Let it be possible to learn all the mystery of good construction, but let construction never be taught except in connection with design, nor design except in connection with the proper and natural use of material. Let the school be regularly visited by those who are recognised as masters of the art, to whom the paid teachers should be subordinated, and to whom the students could look for direction, advice and correction of their taste. . . . Let there be attached to the school workshops where the process of every handicraft could be demonstrated, where masonry, carpentry, joinery could be practically taught, and a forge where iron could be wrought. Drawing of a practical kind should of course be taught, so that every

student might be able to set out and explain his ideas to the workmen or himself. Here those who mean to be ordinary builders might, if they pleased, stop. . . . The great thing would be that up to this point all should have been trained alike without distinction, and that the builders should have associated with those who aimed at higher flights, and should have shared the same training under the best masters of the art. . . . In this way we might hope to introduce into the building craft good taste, knowledge of design, restraint and appreciation of simplicity; and with these qualifications, which would in time become traditional, we might hope for better things in the ordinary class of buildings for which no great architectural effort is needed. . . . Above all, let there be no folly of certificating or labelling the student as proficient at any period of his career. Let him remain a humble learner all his life; and let the school be open to him at any future part of his history whenever he wants instruction or advice, or desires to freshen his interest by contact with younger aspirants."

This quotation is from T. G. Jackson's *Architecture: A Profession or an Art*, and it was written in 1892. Allowing for differences of period, the essential ideas behind this proposal are startlingly similar to those of Walter Gropius and the *Bauhaus*. In nearly fifty years few of these suggestions have been realised, and now the proposal is further than ever from being carried out. Yet it is a logical one, and it is likely that during the next two decades the cry may again arise for something like it to be put into operation. One thing is certain. If it is important that teachers should have time to keep in touch with practice, it is equally important that the practising architect should somehow find time to teach; not so much by instruction and lecturing, but by occasional visits to the schools to talk about the problems of his own practice, to exhibit his drawings, and to adopt, as it were, a small group of students in the school, whose outlook is similar to his own.

Trust is an important element in teaching, and purely negative distrust may have positive results, when it spreads widely enough. One of my colleagues at Liverpool said the other day that what caused such wholehearted championing of the doctrines of Le Corbusier was not so much a discriminating confidence in the works and dictums of the master, as a vague distrust of the large numbers of older men who never had a good word to say for him. This lack of confidence is even

reflected in the attitude of many students to such potential benefits as the prizes and scholarships of the R.I.B.A. I think this is a phase of defeatism and will pass with the return to new allegiances.

THE ARCHITECTURAL OUTLOOK

I have dealt at some length with internal and professional matters because, in considering the prospects for the next twenty years, the outlook of the younger members must be taken largely into account. Theirs will be the responsibility for an increasing amount of the actual work done; and their ideals, even allowing for the modifications that age will bring, are at least a more hopeful basis for speculation than the crazy state of affairs in Europe. In September last I thought the entire substance of my subject could be dealt with in two lines by saying that architecture in the next twenty years would have to get out or get under, until such time as the world rated creative force above destructive force, and civilisation above power. This is unfortunately still a possibility, and I believe that the most potent weapon an architect can wield is his capacity to plan, and his capacity to co-ordinate the skill of others in shaping our physical environment. To plan the fabric of civilian health and civilian protection, to plan for education and housing, to plan for large-scale evacuation (not only as regards camp accommodation but for the whole altered pattern of daily life which an emergency might create), to plan new towns and old regions instead of overgrown, overbuilt cities—in a word to plan the militant peace which to-day is the only alternative to a barbarous war.

But in saying even this much, I shall be accused of talking politics instead of architecture (although I should flatly deny such an accusation); so let us assume that the architect is not called on to vacate his traditional attic for a bomb-proof basement, and that architecture is allowed to pursue its customary wayward course.

Once again, before risking a graph of the future, I turn to the past and present for an indication of the length and direction of the curve. Without a much wider background than I can pretend to, it is frankly impossible to present a complete picture of the state of architecture, and the public's relation to it, sixty, forty, twenty years ago, and at the present day. But it may interest and amuse you to hear the architectural voice of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* presenting the seekers after knowledge in these

different periods, with the architectural views of the day. The picture thus presented will not be completely true ones; but they will be conveniently comparative, and typical enough to enable us to plot our curve.

SIXTY YEARS AGO

The article on "The Present Position of Architecture" in the ninth edition was contributed by George Edmund Street and Hayter Lewis. Speaking about places of business, they wrote:—

"We can at least say that the new work is an improvement upon the old. In no instance perhaps is the advance more to be noted than in the clubhouses and the great warehouses for storing the lighter class of goods."

(In parenthesis, I hope you have noticed the delightful implication that clubs stock only the heavier class of goods!)

"Our plan, too," they proceed, "of letting each owner build to a considerable extent according to his own design results in a more picturesque arrangement of our streets than those of a Continental town, which usually present lines of uninteresting houses, all of much the same design. . . . In civic buildings, if we have not rivalled Ypres or Louvain, we have at least improved on the wretched civic buildings of the last century. . . . Our railway stations are in the main mere great vaults of glass on iron ribs. . . . The hotels which in most cases form the frontage of our stations, are, for the most part, worthy of the striking positions which they occupy; but they are chiefly by living architects, and so beyond the scope of our criticism."

The authors' speculations on the immediate future include the following paragraph:—

"If a church is to be built, we may safely predict that it will be in one of the many pointed styles. . . . One might also be tolerably sure that a monument to a distinguished person would not be a granite column with a staircase up the middle and a statue almost out of sight, with a lightning conductor through the head at the top, as at the Duke of York's column, London. But, short of this, almost any prediction as to the style might come true; and as nearly every building of note throughout the world is brought to the eyes of the public by means of engravings and photographs, there seems little chance of its being otherwise."

There you have, in Street's period prose, a glimpse

of the architectural outlook of sixty years ago—the end of the Gothic revival and the beginning of eclecticism, pointed forms for churches and monuments, individualism in the streets, disparagement of the work of the immediately preceding period, the effects of photographs, and the seemingly reticence about the work of living architects.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Our next step brings us to H. H. Statham in the eleventh and twelfth editions of the *Encyclopaedia*, published a few years before and a few years after the war. The article is concluded in these words:—

"The separate development of a national style has become almost an impossibility. . . . The civilised countries have almost with one consent returned, in the main, to the adoption of a school of architecture based on classic types. The taste for mediævalism is dying out even in Great Britain, which has been its chief stronghold. . . . What course the future of modern architecture will take it is not easy to prophesy. What is quite certain is that it is now an individual art, each important building being the production . . . of a personal designer. . . . Two influences may have a definite effect on the architecture of the near future. One of these is the possible greater *rapprochement* between architecture and engineering of which there are already some signs to be seen. . . . The other lies in the closer connection between architecture and the allied arts, so that an important building will be regarded and treated as a field for the application of decorative sculpture and painting of the highest class."

You will notice the change of emphasis and the use of the words "modern architecture." The unfortunate gap between the architectural and engineering professions is being bridged, industrial and commercial buildings have thrown their weight on the side of the revival of the classic style, personality and a hint of *art nouveau* are introduced, and cosmopolitan architecture reigns supreme.

THE RECENT PAST

The most recent edition of the *Encyclopaedia* (the fourteenth) changes all that. The article is written in a brisk American style and is copiously illustrated by views of skyscrapers and visions of the city of the future. "The problem that architecture sets itself," says Mr. Harvey W. Corbett,

"is how best to enclose space for human occupancy. (For early attempts at a solution see *Archaeology*.)"

He then goes on to deal with construction and design :

"The transition of steel from merely strengthening stone to carrying the masonry load at each floor was the most momentous step in the history of architecture since the days of Rome. . . . It is now the accepted method of construction. Artistically, architecture is the result of a search and struggle for beauty . . . the architect is a sculptor in building masses. . . . With the concentration of population in cities, city architecture became the art's most important phase, and the architect is now called on to help to solve many problems not properly his own (see *Town Planning*)."

The architect of Bush House goes even further than his predecessors in the matter of a national style. "Science," he says, "has knit all parts of the world so closely together, and so reduced time and distance, that for any nation to develop a purely indigenous architecture would mean that the material and spiritual status of its people had been untouched by modern inventions."

And he concludes : "Architecture was at a low ebb throughout the nineteenth century . . . a period that to-day seems to have been compounded of pompous and complacent materialism. . . . Modern architecture is becoming more truly expressive of contemporary culture ; changes indicate that a new flowering of the Renaissance is not impossible. The demand for beauty is growing on every side. . . . It may well be that the interest taken from the fine arts by printing will be returned to them by this reasserted will to have things beautiful—and by the accomplishments of the machine."

PRESENT REACTIONS

It is curious, is it not, with what assurance each generation treads on the neck of the previous one to justify itself and climb to its place in the sun. Already one can watch the revolt from many of the tendencies that are pointed out with such pride in this article—specialisation, the neat pigeon-holing of function and beauty in separate compartments, the universal applicability of steel construction, the wholly beneficent nature of all inventions, especially mechanical ones, and the business man's faith in bigger and more congested cities.

Well, steel is certainly the business man's favourite material, it builds our factories and commercial houses ; but brick and timber and the plastic possibilities of reinforced concrete appeal just as much, if not more, to the architect and artist of to-day. You will notice the last two particularly wherever they are at work, in bridges and Underground stations, in flats and country houses, in recreation buildings and seaside pavilions, at the airport and at the Zoo.

Twenty years hence we shall know more about reinforced concrete, its construction, its behaviour, and particularly its surface treatment ; and it is easy to foretell that there will then be refinements and expressive variations on an established standard, quite as remarkable as any that accompanied the growth of the great timber roofs in this country, or of the Gothic masonry of France.

As for specialisation, the present trend is away from that too ; we cannot afford it. It is a great problem how to acquire a bird's-eye view of a great many sciences whilst retaining a comprehensive vision of an architect's main function, the creation of an environment to meet the physical and spiritual needs of mankind. But it is clear that the emphasis will be more and more on the co-ordinating and less on the specialising faculties of the planner.

REPAIRING THE FOUNDATIONS

In talking of fashions, movements and theories of architecture, I feel as if I were skating very ineptly on thin corrugated ice. That is to say, it is very noisy and seems specially designed to precipitate a crash, to the huge delight of the spectators. The President once remarked that one of the bad legacies of functionalism is a disregard of what is emotionally appropriate ; he also pointed out that it had left one or two good legacies as well. Now, before functionalism is packed off to bed for good, let us remember that it is not a naughty child, personified for the first time by Le Corbusier, but a hardy veteran who appears in history whenever a great architectural movement has passed its climax. There is such an interval to-day. Interest is moving from the stage setting to the drama, and the functionalist scene-shifter helps to move the scenery of the last act off the stage. Twenty years hence we may be enacting a more popular kind of architectural drama, with a large cast participating, and an even vaster audience. More energy will then be liberated for the cultivation of the expressive arts, and we shall be busy putting up a new stage setting.

The emotional symbolism of much modern architecture is bare to the point of poverty, and utilitarian and simple, and sometimes a little uncertain. But it is often sincere, and occasionally moving. Stark reaction from it leads in two directions; the one an escape into satire, sophistication or revivalism, the other a worship of bigness, of clumsy force, and of mechanical ugliness such as is typified by the Air Ministry building in Berlin.

As for *types* of building in the near future, I should say that the key buildings of social reconstruction are the house, the school, and the small factory. Municipal buildings, which have been so much in the forefront in recent years, are likely to retain their importance; but a large part of the creative interest of architecture will be centred in buildings for recreation, health and transport. Health and community centres have already become significant, and to these I should add physical training and sports centres, and roadside and seaside architecture generally, including new forms of our old friend the public house. Much money will no doubt continue to be sunk in large commercial and office buildings in the centres of our large towns, but on the other hand business firms may become wary of overspending on fixed assets based on a theory of continually increasing land values. Paper capitalisation in concentrated city buildings is not

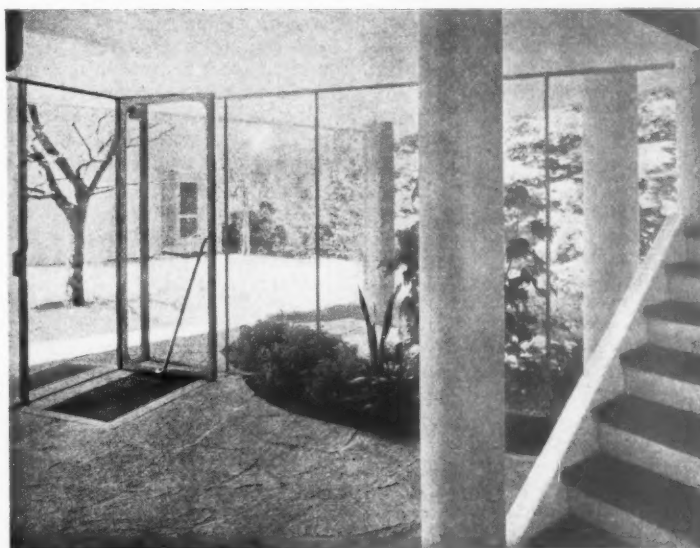
compatible with a policy of decentralisation and defence.

I am convinced that the architect of the near future will be called upon to assist in the handling of even more complex social relationships than he handles now. For one thing metropolitan culture has received a heavy blow; and the new basis for planning recreation, transport, industry and housing is likely to be a regional one. People in villages and in the country did not envy the Londoner one little bit during the recent crisis, and even provincial centres began to realise the benefits of decentralisation. Many things that architects and planners had urged as desirable, suddenly grew urgent; and there is no doubt of the direction in which peaceful reorganisation ought to move. I can foresee a re-flowering of local cultures, a revival of interest in local architecture and, I hope, in local architects. Improvement, to be effective, must be spread over the whole country. It may even be that we shall soon see architecture once again becoming established as the commanding art, the essential physical component of our social life, with all that that means for the allied arts of painting, sculpture, drama and decoration.

* * *

"And that," said the young man to the senior member, "is the direction in which I hope I am going during the next twenty years."





Entrance vestibule of the Doldertal Flats, Zurich, by A. and E. Roth and Marcel Breuer

VOTE OF THANKS AND DISCUSSION

Mr. J. BRANDON-JONES [A.], Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Junior Members' Committee: It is a very great pleasure to me to propose this vote of thanks, and I think that I am asked to propose it as representing the junior members. I do very heartily thank Professor Holford for his paper. He said that there is often a gap, a lack of understanding, between the old and the young, and that is a point which I want to ask you to think about. This meeting you may take as a sign that the senior members of this Institute have felt that that gap does exist and want to bridge it; they are giving us this opportunity of putting forward our point of view, and, on behalf of the junior members, I should like to thank the Council for giving us this opportunity, in addition to thanking Professor Holford for the trouble which he has taken in preparing this paper.

My own experience as a member of the staff of an architectural school and also as a member of various committees has made me think a good deal about the problem of the friction between the junior members and the senior members. This friction between different age groups is frequently quite unnecessary. There are faults on both sides. If you listen to a group of junior members talking you will very often think that no one over thirty ever had a good idea or even a good intention, or had ever done an honest piece of work, while

if you listen to some of the older members, you may be pardoned for imagining that the junior members are a group of plotters whose aim is to exterminate their elders and betters and to step into their shoes. That is a pity. I think that we have to face the fact that it is inevitable that the young should be to some extent jealous of the success and the comparative security of their seniors, while the older men are perhaps a little envious of the youth and energy of their juniors and of the opportunities which some of them may have if all goes well. Neither the young nor the old have quite outgrown the pursuit of personal success; we have not perhaps attained a sense of responsibility to society which means the renunciation of selfish and sectional ends.

I think that we have to remember that each of us in turn passes through every stage of growth and maturity. We shall not always be young, and if we can remember when we are older how we felt when we were young, and if some of you who are old now can remember how you felt when you were young, it may be that we can bridge this gap and help each other.

There is another point on which I want to touch, and that is that this Institute was formed, according to its Charter, for the advancement of the art of architecture.

Sometimes we forget that and think that this is a sort of society either for the protection of architects against the outside world or possibly for the protection of one set of architects against another. There have been various societies formed to press sectional interests, and various members of this Institute have tried to do so, but that is not something which should be allowed to happen.

There is one point made by Professor Holford which I should like to emphasise from another angle. The tendency of the young man seems to be to see each job as an idea which somehow or other he has to get built. He does not quite know how; he has not the experience and the technique, but he wants to realise his ideas and he knows, or thinks that he knows, what he wants to do. The tendency of the older man is to make his work a sort of summing up of years of experience. He has tried various methods and he knows that they work, he uses them again with confidence.

The greatest of the older men are those who do not let go their youthful enthusiasm, who do not sit back satisfied with what they have done and repeat it, but who press forward and meet changing conditions, and go on with the same enthusiasm which is the great strength of the younger man. Recently I came across a quotation from a letter by Norman Shaw, with which I will conclude. I think that it is rather interesting, coming from a man who no one could say was a disgruntled, unsuccessful competitor; he was probably one of the most successful of his generation. This letter was written to Lethaby when Norman Shaw was a man of between seventy and eighty years of age, and in it he says: "We know much about Leonardo and old Wren, but times are different. Reinforced concrete ought to do a lot for us"—remember, this was written in 1900—"and I am sure we are doing no good at present. We have kicked away the Gothic revival from under our feet and we are doing the English Renaissance, which in its turn we shall kick away." I rather like that from an old man; it shows that he is still alive, and I think that you can see in his work the evidence of this life. You may not like it and you may not want to do it now, but he would not have wanted you to do it now. He passed through a whole series of phases and always he kept his enthusiasm, as I think you can see if you look at the work which he did.

I want to thank again Professor Holford for his paper, and I want to say also that I do hope that the junior members will take part in this discussion and will argue with or support Professor Holford. I think that the older members here are ready and willing to give us a patient hearing.

Alderman Dr. C. L. KATIAL, J.P., Mayor of Finsbury: It is a great privilege for me to come here this evening to second this vote of thanks. Before coming into this hall Professor Holford told me a story. He said that some time ago a very

eminent art critic was invited to his college to deliver a series of four lectures. For the first three lectures he was present himself, but at the last he could not be present and he sent his son, and when the students came along and found a substitute they all bolted. This evening we have heard a very stimulating paper by Professor Holford himself, and it has been extremely stimulating to hear his views on the future of architecture.

As time goes on we see more and more clearly what an important part technique plays in all our activities, but what use is technique without rational and intelligent planning? In fact, all the calamities with which we are surrounded in the world of to-day can be traced to mankind's inability to co-ordinate and to plan. It would be very easy to trace the devastating results of this chaotic development in both the industrial and the political field. In the domain of architecture it has resulted in a tremendous waste of material and of the wealth and moral resources of the nation. The conditions in which the piecemeal development of our towns and suburbs has taken place and is taking place are nothing but a shameful testimony to our lack of foresight. We are indeed leaving a sorry heritage to future generations.

As a representative of local government whose task it is to try to provide for the social needs of a large community, I should like to thank Professor Holford for his very helpful and illuminating paper, and I hope that the next twenty years will produce many more men who think as he does in broad and far-sighted terms for the benefit of our civilisation.

Mr. CHARLES MARRIOTT [*Hon.A.*] (*Art Critic to The Times*): It is a platitude for me to say how much I have enjoyed Professor Holford's paper to-night. Having arrived, I suppose, at second childhood, I find it personally rather difficult to feel any fundamental difference between the older and the younger points of view. What especially pleases me about Professor Holford's paper is that he has not made any very definite predictions about the future, and what he says seems to me to indicate that both the old and the young in architecture are now turning their attention to what is actually happening in life. It seems to me that if they go on following the actual development of life, presently the young and the old will bump their heads together and find they are meaning exactly the same thing, though they have been using rather different language to express their ideas. What will really bring them together, if it is not an extravagant way of putting it, is if they think not so much about architecture as about life. If they become absorbed in the needs of contemporary life they will find that unconsciously they will evolve an architecture to meet them. That seems to me to be the main impression which I take away from listening to this paper, which I have enjoyed as much as anything which I have ever heard.

Dr. JULIAN S. HUXLEY, M.A. (Secretary of the Zoological Society of London): I should like to join in the thanks to Professor Holford for his most stimulating paper. I have only one comment to offer. I was very much struck by his

emphasis on the new roles which have been allotted to the architect of late years, which, as an earlier writer whom he quoted said, seem almost to be outside the scope of the architect's profession—all of which have a connection with what in the most general way is to be called *planning*. If I may speak as a mere outsider in this hall, it seems to me that one of the great problems of the next twenty years, and probably of the whole future, of the architectural profession is to reconcile the claims of this scientific approach with the claims of the æsthetic approach to the individual building. Two different kinds of approach are needed.

With regard to planning, I am sure that the use of group methods will be extremely useful. I have been associated since its inception with that anonymous group of persons which calls itself "P.E.P."—Political and Economic Planning—and it has worked out a very interesting technique. The first step in organising a working group is to find people who will work together. It does not matter what their age is, or whether they have big names or not, or what their political and philosophical views may be, so long as they want to work and are willing to work together. An interesting sequence of events invariably takes place once you start a group on some problem—the Press, agricultural research, medical organisation, or whatever it may be. For the first meeting or so, everything seems to be going swimmingly. A number of ideas are thrown into the pool; you think that this is the dawn of a new era. About the third meeting, however, things do not seem to go quite so well; oppositions are developing, and apparently irreconcilable contradictions are being set up. This sort of dark night of the planning soul goes on for two or three meetings more, and then gradually out of these contradictions you find that somehow or other a workable agreement is built up, and in point of fact, so far all the groups without exception have succeeded in producing some tangible and useful scheme.

I feel sure that in order to cope with their planning problems the architectural profession will need to learn the technique of group working. But how they are going to reconcile their activities in that direction with the claims of the individual designer—because, as Professor Holford said, a building is in one aspect a work of art, and you cannot design a work of art in a planning committee—I do not feel competent to say. The reconciliation of the æsthetic and the planning aspects of architecture remains as a major problem for the future of the profession.

Mr. W. H. ANSELL, M.C. [F.] : I should like to join in the thanks which have been expressed to Professor Holford for his paper to-night, which has been very stimulating, and to which I have listened with very great pleasure. I was thinking when he was speaking of that elevator in the Market Hall in Frankfurt that the simile does not quite apply to the architectural profession. We find that the people weighted down with experience, and so on, in the descending lift, when they have arrived at the ground floor, where they are being awaited with appropriate wreaths and arrangements for a dignified cremation, instead of taking advantage of that nimbly cross the intervening space to where the young lady is saying "Going up?" and before we can do anything they have entered the lift once more, and are taking a leading part in the organisation of the up-going lift; so that where are we as between crabbed age and youth? It is very difficult in the architectural profession to find out exactly where the difference lies.

B

The whole discussion this evening seems rather to turn on that difference between age and youth. The next twenty years are with you younger members; there is no doubt about that. What you are going to make of it is not a thing which will be forced upon you entirely; it is something which you will decide to some extent for yourselves. You will find to-day that sociological problems and what may be called politics come very closely into your work. They ought to come closely into it, but you will not serve your generation as you should unless your first concern as architectural students is to fit yourselves as architects for the claims which your generation has upon you.

You may think that it is the function of the architect to plan, and to plan everything on earth. It may be, but it can be his only if he has fitted himself to plan. The generation which is coming will turn pretty heavily on those people who claim to be able to plan and then cannot deliver the goods, and so those of us who have been and are concerned with architectural education must continue to insist that the first thing is for the architect to fit himself to be an architect. When he has done that, the question of twenty years hence is to a very great extent in his hands. He will be affected by the trend of thought and by influences coming we hardly know from whence, which act upon him, but he will be, and ought to be, a leader in these things if he has, while keeping himself closely in touch with those influences, made himself a good architect.

Mr. J. G. BURCHILL [S.] : As a student I should like to remark, after hearing what Mr. Ansell has said, that if I as a young member train myself in planning to equip myself fully and am without means and influence, and have no assistance from the senior members to help me with my planning and general practice, and to give me some appreciation of what I have done and the benefit of their experience of the outside world, where am I going to get to? I appeal to the older members to give us more recognition in the offices.

Mr. HUBERT LIDBETTER [F.] : Mr. Ansell has talked about crabbed age, but he has not qualified youth, and I think that if youth has not its enthusiasm, then it does not justify itself. I have thoroughly enjoyed Professor Holford's paper, particularly as he did not tell us what was going to happen to the orders in the next twenty years. He told us, however, what he thought we ought to do for general progress.

I should like to say a word to Mr. Brandon-Jones. I had the pleasure of crossing swords with him in a friendly discussion recently, and I think from his remarks this evening that he has realised that there is no great difference between youth and age such as he probably thought before existed. I think that their aims are the same.

Mr. RAYMOND WALKER [L.] : Professor Holford has vindicated the younger members of the R.I.B.A. very definitely by putting forward a view which is not only a young view but the view of some of the gods of Olympus, who moved on so many years ago that one has come to regard them as fixtures rather than movables. I am almost half-way in this progress, and not many years are before me in which to practise architecture, which may be a very good thing. But being in that strange mid-way position, I have come to the view that the awful gap which was made by the War has taken away from the younger generation the spirit of criticism which is so necessary to make the younger men get on with the older men. Nothing is more awful as one grows older than to find

everyone saying "Sir." It makes one feel one's age. People have just started saying "Sir" to me, and I am beginning to feel very old indeed!

After the War a number of my friends came back very much "mucked-up" by the War; they had to start over again trying to qualify and to practise architecture, and they worked side by side with men of a still older generation before them and got on very well. You find many of these people doing the real architecture of to-day.

Then you find the next generation, my own, and the succeeding ones. We started off by saying "Sir" until we came to be regarded as rather hopeless lunatics, and when we had established ourselves as fit for the madhouse we turned round and said "Orders are what you have given us and we do not believe in them." But a few years later we have scrapped our fancy ideas and are designing in orders ourselves.

Some time ago I met Le Corbusier; he asked me the time. I did not know when I met him who he was. I told him the time in French, and he then told me in French that he thought Trafalgar Square was one of the loveliest squares in the world, and that he loved everything in England because it was so "solide." Shortly after that he got up to talk, and when he was introduced to the meeting as Le Corbusier I had the shock of my life, and I gave up modernism in architecture ever after. In other words, my love for the extreme modern was very much a revolt against a tradition and a revolt which I now think was quite unnecessary. On the other hand, this was not the fault of the "old gang" at all, but my own fault for being much too subservient, because I had the bad luck, so to speak, to be thrown into the working world much too young.

We are all the time complaining bitterly that there is this gap, but we do not find that it is being filled up. We find on Olympus a large number of people who, all the younger people agree, should have retired ages ago, but they are still there, and they are getting the work. Why? Because they have experience and because they have that knowledge of life which too often the young man does not possess, and which is very important. If the younger architects would follow Professor Holford's example—and it is an example, because he has been preaching a creed to-night—and would study ways of living in order to understand the client a little more. And if they would study construction, as the older architects studied it, and learn something about what steel and reinforced concrete and all these marvels of construction can do to-day. And if they would learn how to handle the tools of their craft, I think that they would follow in the steps of their leaders and mount an eminence from which they could advance pleasant platitudes of their own making. Thus they would soon find that their leaders appreciated those platitudes as they have appreciated the very sound architectural sense of Professor Holford. We ought to get away from this nasty scrapping inside the profession and stand together for the common cause of architecture.

Mr. ERICH MENDELSON: I remember that in 1932, the year before I left Germany, we had the same sort of discussion about architectural education and about old age and new youth, and a young member eventually got up and said much the same things that the younger members of the profession in this country say. He said that the younger architects had nothing to do, that their jobs were taken by the older generation, and that they did not know where to go or what to fight for. I got up, and, being a man of very harsh nature, I said what I thought, and not clad in compromising

words or said in the lovely way which has characterised the discussion this evening, and which I very much admire. I cannot claim that I myself am a junior member, but I should like to tell the junior members here what I said on that occasion in nearly the same words that I used in 1932 to the junior members of the Institute of German Architects. I said "Do not talk nonsense. We also have been young and we had the same feeling then of jobs taken away from us, but we started fighting, fighting for a new world in which we believed, and which we thought would come. We did not fight with words; we fought with our work. We entered every competition; we entered the Institute, and from within and from without we did our best by our work to eliminate these ill-feelings and these rifts between old age and youth."

As I have only three minutes in which to speak, I do not like to say more than this, that I do not agree at all with Mr. Raymond Walker when he told us that after he talked to Le Corbusier he gave up modern architecture. I should like to tell him that he should never have dared to take up modern architecture. Modern architecture is not an experiment for someone who likes it or does not like it, but something which we have to feel within ourselves because it is part of our own life. You cannot live otherwise than feel the spirit of the time, and to represent your own time is your duty as an architect. An architect must be a man of creative power, and there is no better use of creative power than to form the world in which we are living.

Mr. FRANCIS O. HAYES [S.]: I am one of the younger members, but personally I have never been conscious of the gap which has been referred to to-night. The younger members, however, have a very different problem from that of the older members. We younger members nowadays have a more intimate contact with the public who are our clients, or mine at any rate. I am employed by a local authority on a salary, and I am therefore confronted with a different problem from that of most of the older members, who are private architects. If there is any gap, it is due to difference of client rather than to difference of age. The problem, as the previous speaker has said, is in our own hands. We have to study our job and our new clients, and do what we can in the new circumstances of to-day. The betterment of architecture is our common object, and if we keep that in view we shall have a common basis on which to work, which I am sure will be beneficial to both the younger and the older members.

Mr. S. E. BRAGG [S.]: I feel that we should not look on the older men and say that they are wrong, and the older men should not look on the younger ones and say that they are wrong. Why cannot we co-operate, mingle new ideas and experience, and achieve something? Through the co-operation of youth and age there will be a better future for architecture.

Mr. P. S. HUDSON [A.]: I feel that the architect who is employed by a local authority does not obtain sufficient recognition. He works under the borough engineer, and his name may sometimes be mentioned but often is not, and the borough engineer gets all the credit. Very often the architectural assistant will be a man of thirty to thirty-five years of age, coming midway between old age on the one hand and the younger generation on the other. At present, as I say, the borough engineer gets the credit for his work, and until we have some kind of municipal architectural official for all

boroughs, both in London and the provinces, I feel that we shall not get very far.

Twenty years ago the architect was an individual; he was known by his work, and it was possible to tell at once whether a building was the work of, say, Norman Shaw or some other individual. One knew the work and it was known to every junior assistant in the office. To-day design is becoming more international and the national style seems to be dying out. I think that it is our duty to keep architecture and the profession of architecture well to the forefront.

Mr. OSBERT LANCASTER: As a guest and a layman, I feel guilty of the most grotesque temerity in taking part in this discussion; but there has been a most odious fallacy aired by many speakers, and one which should be nailed to the board whenever it appears; namely, that there is a fearful gap between youth and age due, in the first place, to lack of understanding. I think that that is completely fallacious, for I am certain that youth understands age perfectly, and there is no lack of understanding on the part of age of what youth is after. There may possibly be friction, though I very much doubt it, but there is certainly no lack of understanding. I feel very strongly that whatever profession a man may be in, once he has reached the age of twenty he should be adult and remain adult until he slips into the grave or the lunatic asylum. All this nonsense about the Younger Generation and Youth Knocking at the Door and Old Age Clinging On poisons the whole of our outlook to-day. As long as we have this idiotic, and, I am certain, artificially created distinction—largely, I am sorry to say, created by the popular Press, with articles about "What Youth Wants Age Will Give," by Mr. Wynn, or somebody like that, and "What Happened in My Time," by some octogenarian—it will bar the way to a great deal of progressive work which would go on if it were swept aside. I do feel strongly that there is not the least difference between the ninety-year old Titian painting the Descent from the Cross and the twenty-year old Giorgione painting the Tempest.

The CHAIRMAN: We have to stop at some time, and I think you will agree that Mr. Osbert Lancaster's speech is a good one with which to conclude. I will therefore put the vote of thanks.

The vote of thanks was carried unanimously, with acclamation.

Professor W. G. HOLFORD (in reply): I am very grateful for the opportunity of speaking to-night, if only for the fact that so many interesting people have taken part in the discussion, including many who have not spoken before in this room. I agree entirely with Mr. Lancaster that this distinction between old and young adult architects is a grotesque fallacy; in fact, my analogy of the lift was intended to show that whilst you cannot say that there is any distinction as between one group of years and another, eventually the time comes when you suddenly realise that there *are* people moving in a contrary direction. It is very simple to say that all that you have to do is to make yourself a good architect, but there is a frightful amount behind that. I have been intrigued by the fact that various opinions and quotations which I betted myself before the meeting would be made have *all* been quoted, including the one about "crabbed age and youth."

B*

I am particularly grateful to Mr. Brandon-Jones for speaking in a serious and considered vein, and also to Dr. Katial for so very kindly coming here this evening to voice his support. I had hardly hoped that Mr. Charles Marriott would be prevailed on to speak, but he very kindly did so; and he put his finger on the weakness of my paper, which was that I did not prophesy anything!

I think that Dr. Huxley's point was one of the most interesting which has been made, namely, the difficulty of equilibrating the architect's co-ordinating and planning work with his creative work when it comes to the design of a particular building. I feel quite strongly that the private architect is not and never will be dead; I think that there will always be a place for him. At the same time, I have a feeling that history goes up and down in waves, and that at one period the accent is on the planning proclivities and at another on the general flowering of more individual expression. I may be entirely wrong in this, but my feeling is very strongly that at the moment we are in the co-ordinating period rather than in the exuberant period.

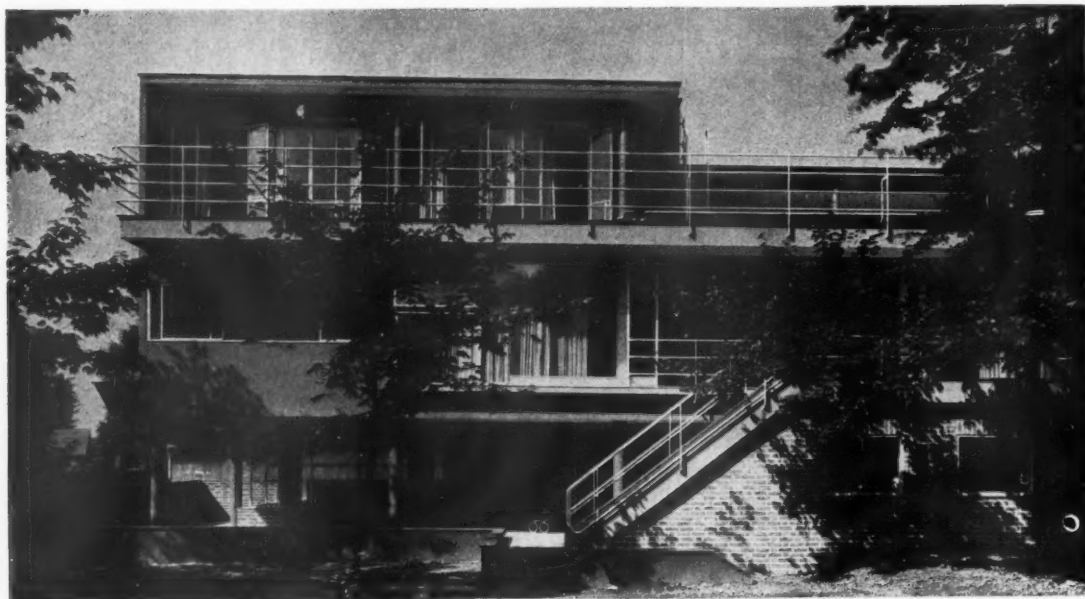
Mr. Ansell asked what happened when the lift went down. There is always the basement! I might remind him that many go up, however, and stop on the roof garden. Professor Reilly told me a characteristic story the other day of a certain well-known French statesman, who at the age of eighty passed a charming woman in the street and said, "Ah, if only I were seventy again!" I hand that to the older generation as a tribute well deserved by many of them.

The more serious points have been put by several of the younger members; points which I did not underline in my paper, but did remark on, such as the fact that recognition is badly needed for the enormous amount of architectural work which is done in public offices throughout the country, often in engineers' and surveyors' departments. I am very glad of the opportunity for underlining that statement rather more than I did. I also think that the recognition given by some heads of firms to their young assistants is a most necessary as well as a most encouraging thing.

I should particularly like to thank Erich Mendelsohn for coming here and speaking to us to-night; in many ways his was the youngest contribution of the evening, and I entirely endorse what he said. Ours is the life; and ours is the fight.

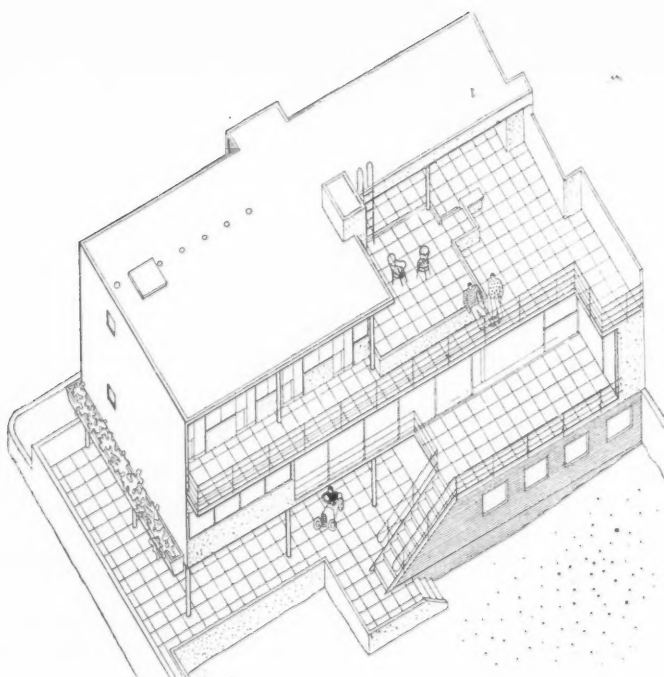
Finally, Mr. Lancaster spoke. I hesitate to cross swords with one who has made such magnificent distinctions between the styles in his latest book, so that when he says there is no distinction between periods in an individual I hesitate to say that there is.

I should like to thank you one and all for the patient hearing of what I am afraid was an over-long paper. Due to my inexperience, I wrote a book and had to cut it down to a chapter, and there are thousands of things which I did not say but would like to have had time to say. I hope that individual members will read between the lines those intentions which I only partially expressed.



Above : Garden front

Left : Axonometric



The illustrations show the children's bedrooms on the top floor opening on to the roof terrace, the large horizontally sliding windows of the first floor living room, and the children's playroom and covered terrace on the ground floor

The building is of monolithic reinforced concrete, and is rendered externally with a scraped finish in varying tones of browns

Brickwork is used to enclose portions of the ground floor. The terraces are paved with concrete slabs and the roof is surfaced with asphalt. This side of the house receives sunshine until about 11 a.m.



A CLIENT ON HIS HOUSE

No. 66 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD. Architects: CONNELL, WARD & LUCAS [A.A. & L.]

By GEOFFREY WALFORD

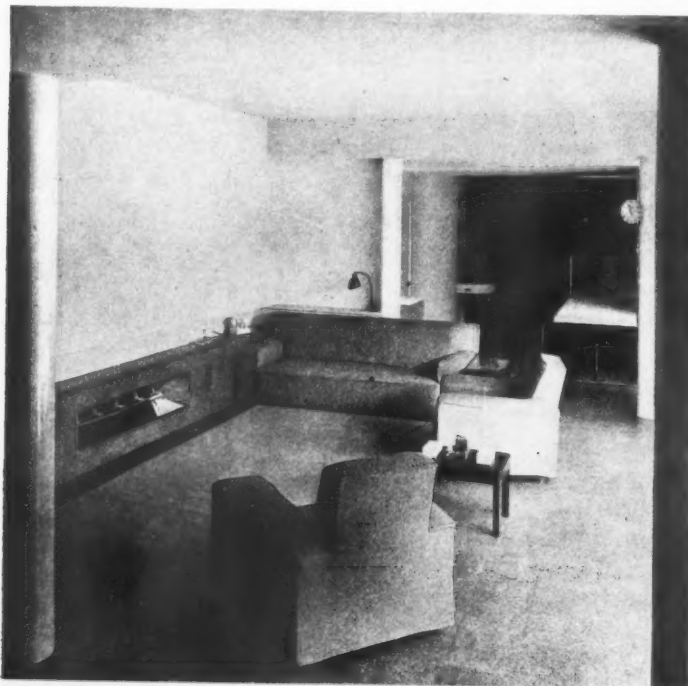
I have some doubt on the value of an attempt on the part of the "building owner" to account for the building which represents the result of his efforts. Our powers of analysing our motives and reactions are unfortunately in the realm of sheer speculation. So complex are the threads that constitute the sum total of experience of each individual, so varied are the contacts of individuals connected with any new building, that no case can be more than a law unto itself.

However, the comments of many who have seen this house, the overheard remarks of many who stop in the street to stare in bewildered amazement, and the violent opinions that have been expressed seem to indicate that some attempt at explanation may be of interest. It may seem surprising to some that this building is not symptomatic of exhibitionism, nor of iconoclasm, nor is it the result of any particular liking for operating theatres or for the decks of ships—that is, so far as I am aware. It may seem more surprising that to me it represents the logical conclusion to nothing more mysterious than the problem of how to live.

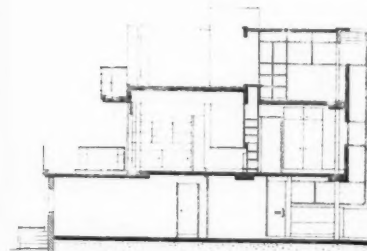
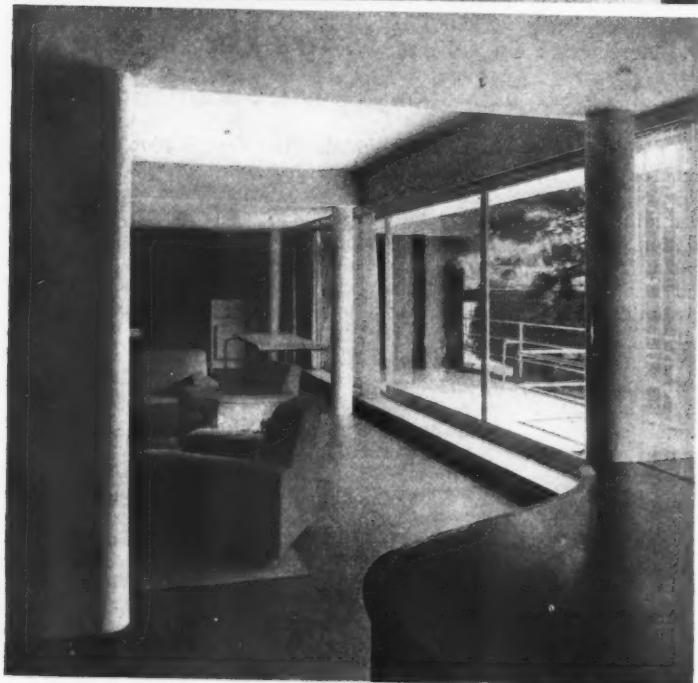
It may be that most, or possibly all, creative work springs from some frustration or restriction. The

problem of determining the organisation and mode of living necessarily involves the acceptance of some restrictions and the escape from others. The individual can determine the problem, so far as it is affected by the building forming his environment, by accepting or adapting what others provide for him, or by creating a building in accordance with his own solution of the problem. Moreover, the problem is one that goes further than the determination of mere accommodation and the use of space. It includes the determination of a background and environment of emotional significance.

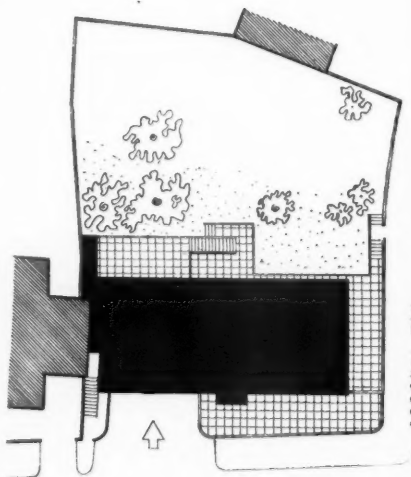
In this particular case the desire to solve the problem with a new building sprang from impatience with the compromise of adaption, both from the aspect of efficiency and background. The houses of a past age and the contemporary imitations called for an imitation of the more formal life of a past age, and involved a strain on personal effort and resources no longer necessary or of any apparent value. On the one hand a more precise use of space and a greater reduction of labour seemed possible. On the other hand, the use without pretence or shame of materials and methods



Left: Two views of the living room, looking towards the dining end. In the bottom photograph are the five curtain tracks which allow for curtain arrangement in fifteen colours. When not in use the curtains slide round the corner into a store. The slight increase in ceiling height marking the sitting area can also be seen



SECTION THROUGH GARAGE

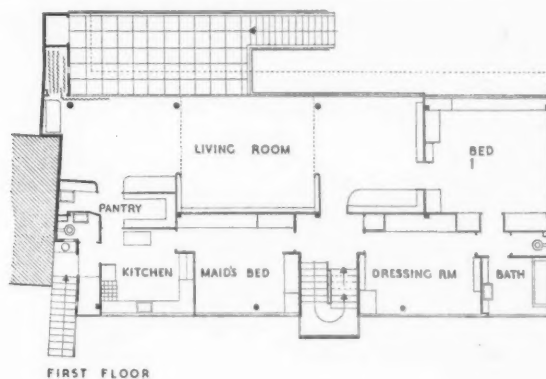


SITE PLAN

SCALE OF FEET

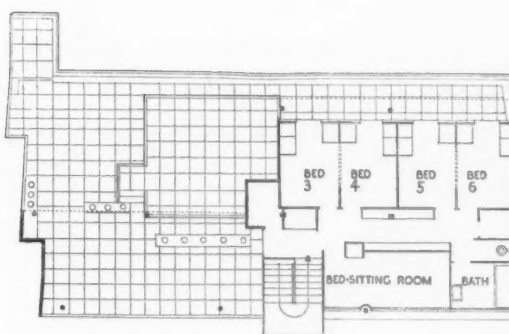


The four children's bedrooms on the second floor each contain a built-in wardrobe and a desk with a mirror on the underside of a flap top. The rooms are planned in pairs, with sliding doors between them, and can be used as double guest bedrooms when the children are away at school. The large terrace is covered on the West, and the central portion is slightly raised, giving extra ceiling height in the living-room below.



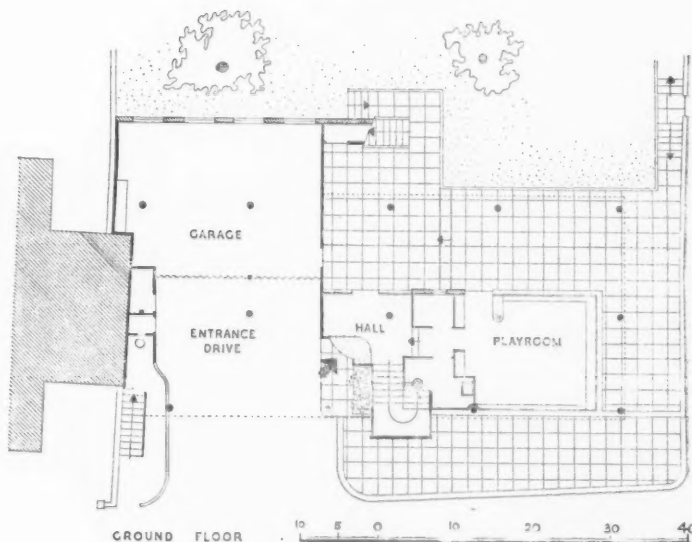
FIRST FLOOR

The first floor comprises a complete living unit for the owner and his wife. Sound-proofed floors render it free from interference from the children's rooms above and below. The living room, which is glazed from floor to ceiling along the whole of its East side, is planned in three areas—dining at the kitchen end, with easy access to the terrace for meals; sitting in the central portion, where the ceiling height is increased; and a grand piano and bookshelves at the entrance end. The windows slide horizontally, making it possible to throw half of the room entirely open. At the head of the external service stair outside the kitchen is a refuse chute to a dustbin on the ground floor.



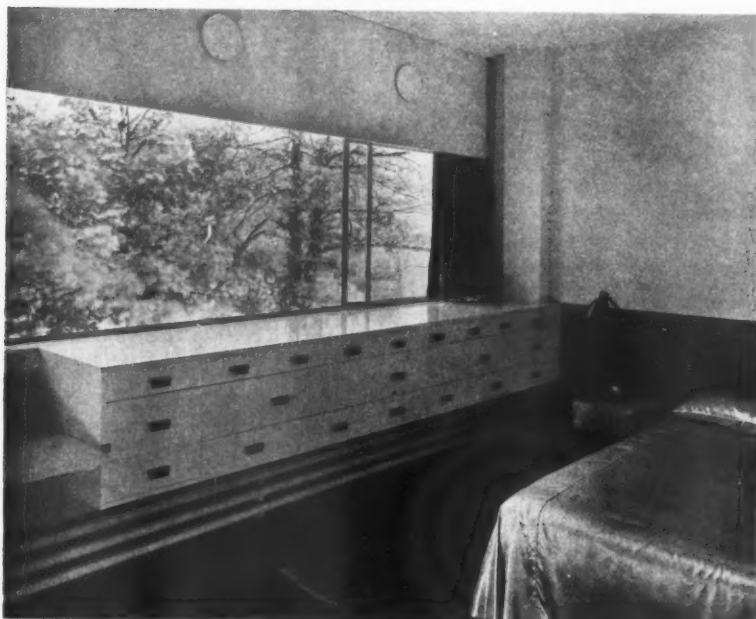
SECOND FLOOR

The ground floor comprises a large entrance drive under the house, a garage with covered access to the hall, and the children's playroom, glazed on three sides and opening on to a covered terrace. Adjoining the hall are a lavatory and cloakroom. The service entrance and dustbins are behind a screen wall.



GROUND FLOOR

10 5 0 10 20 30 40



Left : The owner's bedroom, adjoining the living room and overlooking the garden

*Below
Left : The kitchen*



Right : The owner's dressing room

Above the windows can be seen the metal discs screening the openings for permanent ventilation

now available seemed to offer the basis of a background sympathetic to existence in this age. In the distracting and stimulating conditions of work and pleasure outside the seclusion at home, my need is for relaxation, and for a background conducive to conversation, reading, music and reflection. I find the simplicity and spaciousness of unbroken surfaces offer rest to the eye and to the mind. I find delight in the control of forms arising in the building itself and its appurtenances, rather than in superimposed effects. I find delight in the use of colour and in the play and variation of light. I find delight above all in the relation between house and garden, whereby the terraces and garden may be an extension of the interior of the house, and whereby the interior is screened rather than enclosed from the open air, trees and sky.

The plan of this house was governed by the requirement of accommodation for two people and four children in the school holidays, and for two people only in school terms. Isolation of the children's accommodation was desirable not only for the obvious benefit to them and to other occupants in the holidays, but for convenience of upkeep in their absence. Isolation by separate floors rather than by separate wings seemed to be the only solution for a house required to be in London. One floor, therefore, must constitute a complete living unit for two people and possibly one servant. The next consideration was garage and workshop accessible under cover for an owner driver, together with an entrance to house and garage under cover. The benefit of arrival and departure by car under cover seems so obvious as to be a necessity for town life unless chauffeurs or other servants are employed. This requirement, together with the complete living unit, appeared to cover too much site area; consequently the living unit was placed on the first floor, which had other advantages for a town house. The detachment of the first floor from the garden could be overcome by a terrace over part of the garage with a flight of steps down to the garden. This first floor living unit had to consist of a living room, including space for dining, for piano and for bookshelves, a bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, a kitchen and pantry and a maid's bed-sitting room. The living room alone should be planned generously, the remaining rooms taking the minimum reasonable space. This layout on one floor gave the advantages of using the bedroom and dressing room as private sitting rooms, and of living without servants in the absence of the children. The space required by this floor governed the area of the house. It gave space on the ground floor, of which approximately half was available for the covered entrance, garage and an outside stair to a back door at first floor level, and of which the other half provided a playroom and covered space open to the garden for the children, and a small entrance hall and cloakroom. On the second floor approximately half was taken by bedrooms and bathroom for the children and for a

possible children's maid, together with box-room, linen cupboards, etc. The children's four bedrooms, moreover, could be used as two double spare rooms for guests by the provision of sliding partitions. The remaining half of the second floor was available for roof terrace opening straight off the top of the staircase and off the children's bedrooms. Thus all floors in the house were accessible to terraces in the open air.

It was particularly required that all heating and domestic supply of hot water should be by electricity on account of cleanliness and of the abolition of all stoking and of the carrying and storage of fuel. This requirement limited the possible areas in London for a site, as in many areas the cost of electricity is prohibitive for such extensive use.

This plan was conceived in anticipation that a site in London would only afford light and air on the front and back, and not on the sides. The site was found subsequently and although it proved to be a corner site the plan required no modification. The western boundary appeared to be obvious for the street front, and the eastern outlook was more attractive than the southern. Moreover, in this position all trees on the site were preserved.

The plan of this house was formed without any preconceived idea of what the house would or should look like. I held a conviction that design was not a matter of erudition in style nor of aptitude for repeating the fine effects of other ages, but simply a matter of sensibility for structure, for the placing of masses and weights, and for materials. It seemed that reinforced concrete would be the most suitable structural material, in view of the open spaces required under the first floor, the desire for unbroken length of window and the freedom of placing internal partition walls without sacrificing precision of planning. Moreover, only a few designers in this country appeared to accept frankly reinforced concrete as a material and structural method different from that of any form of masonry, and their work appealed to me as having that structural quality which, personally, I find missing in nearly all other contemporary work with the exception of that of some engineers. I felt confident, therefore, that the plan in the right hands could be translated into a pleasing building. I may say frankly that in my opinion that confidence has been confirmed, and the experience has proved to be one of great interest. The plan was accepted and carried out without sacrificing one inch of my carefully measured detail requirements. The considered and deliberate placing and emphasis of line and surface, and the selection of variation in colour and texture, both externally and internally, followed sympathetically the structural forces or the separate entity of walls, fittings or other varying forms.

I can only regret that this building should offend the susceptibilities of some people and be beyond the comprehension of others. To me it has proved to be an experience of intense interest and delight.

REVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS

This series is compiled from all sources contributing technical information of use to architects. These sources are principally the many research bodies, both official and industrial, individual experts and the R.I.B.A. Science Standing Committee. Every effort is made to ensure that the information given shall be as accurate and authoritative as possible. Questions are invited from readers on matters covered by this section; they should be addressed to the Technical Editor. The following are addresses and telephone numbers which are likely to be of use to those members seeking technical information. There are many other bodies dealing with specialised branches of research whose addresses can be obtained from the Technical Editor. We would remind readers that these bodies exist for the service of Architects and the Building Industry and are always pleased to answer enquiries.

The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, Nr. Watford, Herts. Telegrams: "Research Phone Watford." Office hours, 9.30 to 5.30. Saturdays 9 to 12.30.

The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks. Telephone: Princes Risborough 101. Telegrams: "Timberlab Princes Risborough." Office hours, 9.15 to 5.30. Saturdays 9.15 to 12.

The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: Victoria 3127 and 3128. Telegrams: "Standards Souse London." Office hours, 9.30 to 5. Saturdays 9.30 to 12.30.

The Technical Manager, The Building Centre, Ltd., 158 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Telephone: Regent 2701, 2705. Office hours, 10 to 6. Saturdays 10 to 1.

The Chief Technical Officer, The Building Centre (Scotland) Ltd., 425-7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2. Telephone: Douglas 0372-0373. Office hours, 9.30 to 6. Saturdays 9.30 to 1.

WEATHERSTRIP

Though fairly general in America and many European countries, the practice of weatherstripping windows and doors is very little known in this country. It may be defined as the providing of opening sections with flexible metal strips, fixed to the edges in order to prevent or reduce air leakage. The primary use of weatherstrip is to prevent draughts and reduce heat losses, but it also materially improves the sound-insulating qualities of a single window and may also be of some service in gas-proofing for A.R.P. purposes.

HEAT LOSSES THROUGH CRACKS

The extent to which heat is lost through the crevices of doors and windows is revealed in the new B.R.S. publication *The Principles of Modern Building* (pp. 50 to 55). Among other data there given is an analysis of the causes of heat loss in an existing room—the living room of a house. This room has metal windows, of which the width of the crack round the opening lights is taken as $1/64$ inch. There are also, on the other side of the room, glazed wooden loggia doors of which the crack width is taken as $1/16$ inch. Assuming a 30 degree Fahr. difference between internal and external air temperatures, the heat losses are as follows:—(a) With a west wind causing air leakage round the doors, 36 per cent. of heat is lost through the brickwork (11 inch cavity), 25 per cent. through the glass (24 per cent. of total external wall area) and 39 per cent. by air infiltration through the cracks: With an east wind, causing air leakage round the windows, the loss through the walls is 42 per cent., the glass 30 per cent. and the cracks 28 per cent.

It will therefore be seen that in a large building, such as a hotel or office block, the heat losses through even well-fitting windows and doors may represent a considerable sum of money in the annual fuel bill. But by no means all windows fit their frames as tightly as those quoted above. Indeed, in most old buildings, and even in some new ones, much greater clearances can often be found. Mass-produced steel windows are not always blameless in this respect, especially when they have been badly fixed in the structure so that frames are slightly out of truth. It is worth noting in this connection that American architects often specify tolerances in window clearances to which manufacturers must adhere.

In *The Principles of Modern Building* there is reproduced some American research data* on the influence of wind velocities on air leakage round windows. In the table of results a badly fitting double-hung sash window is quoted as admitting 26.9 cubic feet of air per foot of crack per hour in a five miles per hour wind, and 249.4 cubic feet in a 30 miles per hour wind. For an industrial pivoted (centre hung) steel window having a $1/16$ inch clearance, the respective figures are 52 cubic feet and 372. On the other hand, a well-fitting "residential" casement having a $1/64$ inch clearance shows corresponding figures of 6 cubic feet and 74.4. Somewhat similar evidence regarding the extent of heat losses through crevices was given by Dr. Ch. Möller in his article, "Experience in Heat Insulation," published in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL of 12 October 1935.

CONTROL OF VENTILATION

Returning to the case of the living room analysed in *The Principles of Modern Building*, it is pointed out that the addition of special insulation to the walls, such as that given by a one-inch thick cork slab, would not make a great deal of difference to the total heat losses. The author then goes on to say: "The ventilation of the room depends on air infiltration, so that, whilst occupied, this cannot be reduced much below the modest quantity which now enters round the metal casements, and which amounts to about two complete air changes per hour. It would, however, be an advantage if air infiltration could be controlled, for there is no useful object gained by losing heat in this way at night when rooms are unoccupied. In fact, to depend upon air leakage for ventilation is wasteful of heat and not conducive to comfort."

The typical English attitude to proposals of weatherstripping is: "But I like fresh air." To this, the foregoing quotation is something of a reply. It is indeed likely that the average Englishman, so far as individual rooms are concerned, will continue to endure draughts from badly fitting windows, except in cases where the draughts are so severe as to cause even him to suffer physical discomfort or to make his room uninhabitable in cold, windy weather. But there

* American Institute of Heating and Ventilating Engineer's Guide, 1936, p. 135.

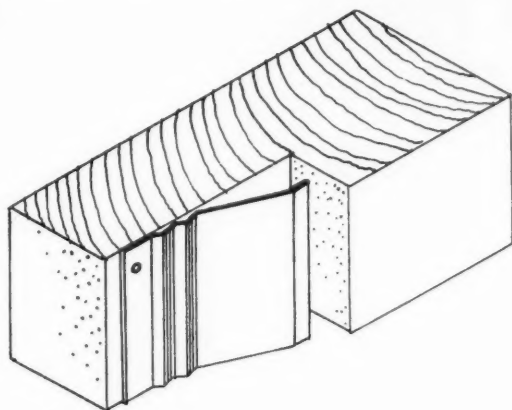


Fig. 1. Flat weatherstrip of spring bronze for wooden doors and windows by "Mollex" Metal Ltd., St. Stephen's House, S.W.1

is little doubt that to obtain real efficiency the window should be entirely relieved of the task of ventilation, at any rate during the heating season. This could well be done in buildings that are warmed with radiators, by providing controllable air-inlets behind the radiators and weatherstripping the opening lights. The inlets could be closed during the hours when the room or building was not in use. An extract ventilation system—often provided in large office buildings—would ensure adequate changes of air, warmed in its passage through the radiators. With air-conditioning, where windows must be kept closed, weatherstripping would increase the efficiency of the system and show a reduction in fuel cost.

In the summary of conclusions on this subject the author of *The Principles of Modern Building* says: "In bad cases, and especially on exposed sites, the heat lost in this way (by air infiltration) may exceed that lost by conduction through the masonry and glass." Also, "In the case of important buildings, where heating and air-conditioning are carefully designed, it may be worth while to consider in collaboration with the heating engineers the insulation afforded by the walls and roof." Also, "Where for special purposes it is necessary that a room or chamber should be kept at a high temperature, as in certain industrial processes, it will be quite evident that additional insulation will be essential.

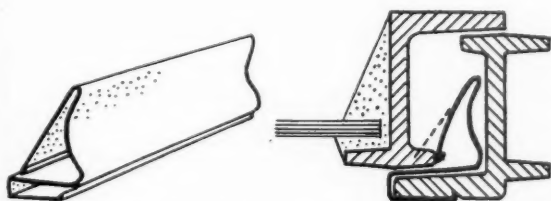


Fig. 2. Patent weatherstrip of spring bronze for metal windows by Paradrift Ltd., 57 Cleveland Square, W.2

Similarly, in the case of cold storage it is essential to keep heat leakage to the minimum to reduce the load on refrigerating machinery." Since window and door cracks are material sources of heat loss they require attention in these cases. Obviously it will not be desirable to make all windows fixed lights except in a few special cases. Windows must be made to open for use in the summer, to provide facilities for cleaning or to comply with fire-escape requirements.

TYPES OF WEATHERSTRIP

A rough and ready form of weatherstrip often used in this country is a rubber beading either tacked to a wooden frame or made in a special section to fit a steel window section. This has the disadvantage that the rubber is exposed to the most unfavourable conditions for length of life, namely, to sun and air, and, moreover, it is usually in a state of compression. In practice, rubber so used will rarely retain its resiliency, and consequently its efficiency as a draught excluder, beyond two years or so. Rubber technicians are, however, improving the qualities in this respect of some rubber products.

Weatherstrip proper consists of a thin band of spring bronze, of flat section for use with wooden windows and

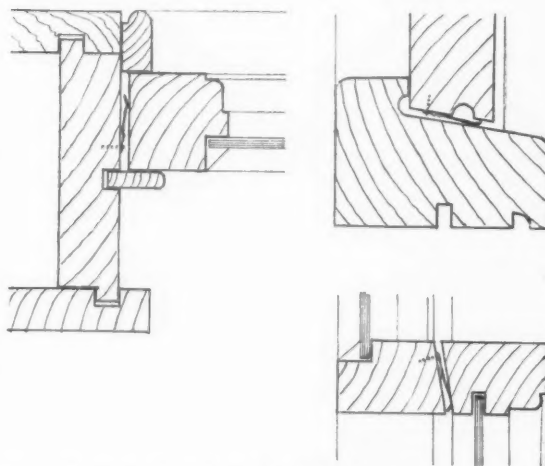


Fig. 3. Treatment of a sash window with weatherstrip by "Mollex" Ltd.

nailed thereto (Fig. 1), or of specially shaped section for use with metal windows and sprung into position (Fig. 2). The special alloys used retain their resiliency almost indefinitely and the employment of a non-ferrous metal ensures long life. Reliable weatherstripping firms will usually give a written guarantee of performance over a term of years, in some cases as much as ten. They do not, however, sell the material to be fixed by others. It is found that windows differ and there is a special technique of fixing. Consequently they insist on doing the fixing themselves and will therefore only quote lump sums for providing weatherstrip to a window, range of windows or a complete building. During the past year two or three weatherstrip firms have begun business in this country.

With external doors it is desirable to provide a wooden cill or threshold. The weatherstrip is fixed to the top and bottom of the door and is thus invisible. At the sides, however, it is fixed to the frame, lying in the rebate (see Fig. 1). The methods of treating a double hung sash window are shown in Fig. 3.

In sound-resisting doors, the usual practice is to provide a rubber or felt bufferstrip to close the crevice, through which a considerable volume of sound could otherwise travel. It is found that metal weatherstrip is quite reasonably efficient for this purpose and obviously will have longer life. In gas-proofing work weatherstrip has the disadvantage that compression, on closing the windows, leaves a tiny gap at each corner. Nevertheless, where there is no suction of air into the room, as would be created by a flue, the amount of air, and consequently of poison gas, which could enter would probably be negligible, but tests are required to substantiate this.

APPLICATION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Study of heat loss in buildings is at the present time a part of an extensive research programme being undertaken by the Building Research Station with the support of the Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. This work is much needed for practical application in buildings. Hitherto practical measures have been largely overlooked because of divided control. The architect has designed his building with requirements other than heat loss in view and the heating consultant or contracting firm has been solely concerned to provide and distribute the right amount of heat to warm the building as designed. It has not been the business of the heating engineer to suggest amendments to the architect's design whereby heat could be economised, nor would he usually have sufficient knowledge of building construction and design to suggest structural amendments that would be advisable in other respects. The architect, on the other hand, rarely has the requisite knowledge of the scientific side of thermal insulation, such as is possessed by the heating engineer, to know what insulating measures will be worth while.

Where, however, weatherstripping is under consideration, it should not be difficult for the architect and the heating consultant to determine in collaboration whether it will be worth its cost of installation in the saving of fuel. The latter should be able to discover the amount of the heat loss through window crevices and to inform the architect of the annual saving in fuel cost to be expected if the crevices are stopped. He may, however, experience some difficulty in finding out the exact dimensions of the crevices since some window makers will be inclined to state minima rather than maxima. Moreover, the saving in fuel will be considerably affected in respect of the windows by the absence or presence of controlled ventilation. If there is no ventilation system or controllable air-grids the occupants of rooms will naturally desire to have their windows open, thus restricting fuel saving to the times when the rooms are unoccupied, which in the case of an office building would be during the night.

But in cases of badly fitting windows and draughty rooms in existing buildings, weatherstripping is the only effective cure, short of the expensive course of replacing the windows. The existence of considerable industries in weatherstripping in America and on the Continent, where severe winter climates demand drastic measures, should be sufficient proof of its

permanent effectiveness in preventing draughts and reducing heat losses.

CAULKING FRAMES

Allied to the subject of weatherstrip is that of caulking crevices other than those round the opening lights. Appreciable crevices often exist between frames and the brickwork to which they are fixed. Metal window frames fixed in unplastered jambs may be grouted in with cement mortar, but the grouting often shrinks on setting, enough to create cracks. Sometimes the grout, or cement mortar, does not fill irregularities in the brickwork. Also repeated slamming of a window tends to loosen the mortar. As wooden windows, particularly casements, are subject to moisture movement, they are particularly liable to cracks where they abut against brickwork.

A caulking material appears to be required for dealing with serious cases. It needs to be reasonably flexible to continue to do its job under the seasonal movement of wooden frames. Such a material is supplied by Caulk-o-seal (England), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1. It is sold in the form of cartridges which can be placed in a special grease gun, with which it is forced into place. The material is claimed to be non-staining, to adhere to any material and to retain its elasticity.

CALCIUM SULPHATE PLASTERS

CALCIUM SULPHATE PLASTERS. By W. R. Pippard, A.I.O.B.
Building Research Bulletin No. 13. H. M. Stationery Office.
Price 4d.

Enquiries received at the Building Research Station suggest that the different treatments necessary for the varieties of calcium sulphate plaster on the market are not fully understood, largely owing to the manufacturers' habit of selling them under proprietary names without any indication of the group to which they belong. A special report on these materials is in preparation by Mr. A. D. Cowper, and in this the subject will be discussed in great detail. The present bulletin is intended as a simple account of the various types of calcium sulphate plaster in common use at the moment, with notes of the methods and precautions which must be taken with them if they are to be satisfactory on the job.

Starting with the broad divisions of hemihydrate and anhydrous, Mr. Pippard explains the various modifications which allow the setting time to be varied, but the most valuable part of the bulletin is the appendix. In this no less than thirty-two plasters are specified under their trade names and grouped according to their composition, with further notes on their uses, the proportions by volume of the mix, and a rough outline of the methods of application to be employed. While the list is not claimed to be exhaustive, the number of products listed suggests that not very many can have been left out. It is noted that "no assurance can be given that plasters sold to-day under the names given will at any future date belong to the group in which they are now included." This is a statement which must, of necessity, be made, but the difficulty is not really as serious as might at first be thought. Manufacturers do introduce slight modifications from time to time, but these are not generally enough to make any noticeable difference to the working properties. Serious alterations would work such havoc among plasterers themselves that most manufacturers would adopt a new trade name altogether.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER for Christmas Conscious Architects

Conscious that unless something is done about it the Christmas R.I.B.A. JOURNAL will just be left behind in the closed and dreary office along with half-drawn plans, bills of quantities, sample bricks, letters from disappointed clients and all the paraphernalia of practice, we are introducing what William Bent Pitman, a man unknown except to readers of the *Wrong Box*, called a little judicious levity: a general knowledge paper for architecturally minded family circles or as an easy retreat to his professional affairs for the man who finds Christmas a troublesome interruption in his routine, or even as a relaxation for over-worked assistants in the days before and after Christmas.

There will be two quite ordinary prizes, and one extra-

ordinary prize. The best solution—one mark for each correct answer and none for an answer with any mistake—will receive a copy of the R.I.B.A. Library Catalogue, Vol. I (despite the fact that the person who wins is likely to be the sort of person who has bought the catalogue anyway). The second prize will be a bound volume of the JOURNAL for 1937-38 (the last volume) or for 1938-39, as desired. Anyone who answers every question correctly will get both volumes of the catalogue and also a bound JOURNAL. Many members and friends have collaborated in the compilation of the paper: Mr. Edwin Gunn, Mr. John Summerson, Mr. A. S. E. Ackermann and Mr. J. B. Johnston.

Entries must be received by the Librarian Editor by the first post on Saturday, 31 December.

ALL ABOUT ARCHITECTURE

Which man wrote which definition—Reginald Blomfield, Goodhart-Rendel, Goethe, Jackson, Lethaby, Howard Robertson, Geoffrey Scott?

1. "Architecture is the art of organising a mob of craftsmen."
2. "Architecture is not a mystery . . . but an expression of the human intelligence."
3. "Architecture is the expression in concrete form of an idea."
4. "Architecture is frozen music."
5. "Architecture is simply the way of building well and beautifully."
6. "Modern architecture, if we ever have any, will be *Mastership in Building*—craft developed out of contact with needs and materials."
7. "Architecture is not the art of building strongly, nor that of building cleverly, nor that of building economically—but the art of building agreeably."

PRESIDENTS

1. Which President told the Prince of Wales: "I inherited a fortune, I married a fortune, and I have made a fortune"?
2. Which President was so fat that a segment had to be cut from the Council Chamber table to allow him to reach his pen?
3. Which President began his career aged 14 as a clerk in a Cape merchant's office?
4. Which President founded the *Saturday Review*?
5. How many fathers and sons have been presidents, and who?
6. Which President records in *Who's Who* (1938 Ed.) as his recreation "formerly hunting," and which, "travel and boating"?

7. Which President built a hall in the Arabian style on to the Holland Park house of a President of the R.A.?

ARCHITECTS

1. How many people are Le Corbusier and Ch. Edouard Jeanneret?
2. Who was Jeremiah Little?
3. Why was Langley known as "Batty"?
4. Which architects have been members of the Royal Society?
5. Which architects have been Presidents of the Royal Academy?
6. Who was the architect of Pandemonium?
7. What famous architect—
 - (a) was killed in a coach accident.
 - (b) saw the ghost of his wife on Derby station.
 - (c) was drowned on the way to Spain.
 - (d) died of consumption in Jamaica.
 - (e) fell off a scaffolding in Ely Cathedral.
8. Which President was publicly kissed at a general meeting in Conduit Street.
9. Two families, whose prodigal production of architects is well known, spent Christmas together in Elysium and invited a few of the same names who were not actually related. Unfortunately Uncle Vitruvius's secretary addressed his Christmas parcels by Christian name only. What were the two families and to which did each of the following belong and who were the interlopers:

Elizabeth, Jeffrey, Geoffrey, Benjamin, George, James, Thomas, Matthew, Giles, Lewis, Oldrid, Adrian, Gillbee, Philip, Darracott.

SAYINGS

Who wrote or said :

1. "Houses are built to live in and not to look on."
2. "Earth proudly wears the Parthenon as the best gem upon her zone."
3. "Too many stairs and back doors make thieves and whores."
4. "Ornamentation is the principal part of architecture considered as a subject of fine art."
5. "To build is to be robbed."
6. "Lie heavy on him, Earth, for he Laid many a heavy load on thee."
7. "It may be D. H. Lawrence hocus-pocus But I prefer a room that's got a focus."
8. "Sir Christopher Wren
Went to dine with some men ;
He said : 'If anyone calls,
Say I'm designing St. Paul's.'"
9. Of one of his clients—"That B B B B old B." Who was the client ?
10. "Architecture has its political uses."

BUILDINGS AND BUILDING

1. What London church has a plan based on Gerona Cathedral? Façade based on York Minster? Tower based on Boston Stump?
2. What famous building is as many feet high as there are days in a leap year?
3. What famous building is as many feet square on plan as Lincoln's Inn Fields are wide?
4. What do these building terms mean in English?
 - (a) *Scottish* : Balk ; Oxter ; Harling ; Clouring ; Slappings ; Jambs ; Dooks ; Sarking.
 - (b) *Norfolk* : Sparkling ; how would you "dadle and bottomfy" an open drain?
 - (c) *West Country* : What does your foreman mean when he says that by a certain course the work will be "more suent" ?
When would you specify that a surface should be "plymmed up" ?
 - (d) *Midland* : What is a lime-ash floor and how is it constructed on joists.
5. "Runners and pigs" (usually of hazel) used in thatching are commonly known as "ledgers and broaches" ; most counties have their own local names. Give as many as you can.

SCIENCE

1. A retired engineer instructed an architect to design a house for him. When it was built, one of the windows was 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, and was provided with a roller blind also 4 ft. wide and 4 ft. high, which just covered the window. The engineer, knowing something of daylight illumination, said he wanted twice as much daylight to be admitted by that window as it was admitting, but he did not want the blind altered in any way, though it was still to cover the whole window.

After some thought, the architect, who knew some geometry, managed to comply with the requirements of his client. How did he do it ?

2. The tank on a water-tower 50 ft. high contains 30,000 gallons of water. The town mains are not connected to the tank, but the pressure head in them is also 50 ft. If the water tank and the town mains were connected by a water pipe, would the pressure in the town mains be increased above their present pressure of 50 ft. due to the weight of the 30,000 gallons of water ?

3. Does nearly closing the cock on the water main of a house relieve the water pipes in the house of any pressure when water has not been flowing through any of them for some time ?

4. A canal crosses a road by means of a bridge. Suppose a barge, shorter than the bridge, weighing 100 tons, passes over the bridge. What proportion of its weight is carried by the bridge ?

5. You are given a circular disc of wood, preferably five-ply, and from it you are required to construct two *equal* and oval seats for stools, each seat having a lenticular hole in the middle for use when lifting the stool. No wood (except the sawdust !) must be wasted, and you are allowed to make only straight and circular saw cuts. You are not expected to join the pieces together, but they must fit properly. How would you do this ?

A SIMPLE STORY

The blanks are all names of members of Council, some appear more than once.

It pleased her to think that although she was a cripple, and one of her legs was made of (1), she had a devoted (2) who was a carpenter, and that on afternoons such as this, though the skies might be rainy and (3) and the wind might (4), he would (5) down the (6) from the little (7) where she lived, through the town where the (8) held up the traffic while they crossed the roads, past the Great (9) where the (10) would perhaps give her a (11) of freshly cut flowers, and on towards the fast-flowing (12), the (13)men's country.

On this particular afternoon, John—for it was he who loved to (14)—had determined to (14) the great (15) whose fame had spread far and wide amongst his fellow (13) men. She watched him (16)-eyed as he took off his shoes and socks and walked (17) down to the water's edge.

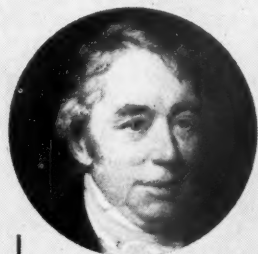
After a long wait, the great (15) rose to the (14), but when she saw its size, as it leaped on the line, lashing a (18) of foam over the (19), in alarm, she exclaimed helplessly from her chair, "You're (20) !" But though John's fingers (21) with cold, he used all his (22) and managed to (23). It was a ding-dong battle ; one moment she cried "The (15)'s on top !" and the next "(24) top !" "(25) tugs !" he cried, "give me both landing nets, I shall (26)." "Don't let it (27) you !" she shrieked ; but with a mortal (4) he struck it with a (28) on its (29) apple, and slipped it deftly into the (30)er, pushing it well down to fit the (31).

"We'll go to the market (32) it," he announced proudly ; but she, seeing the Squire approaching, looked up into his eyes and murmured : "(39) unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." So John held it up by the tail and gave it to the Squire. As he did so, a golden wedding ring fell from its mouth. "(34) appropriate," said the Squire, smiling at the pair. "We can (35) it and (36) it, and celebrate the wedding." "(37) ?" they exclaimed together. "(37) !" answered the Squire, "and we'll have champagne as well—(38) of it !"

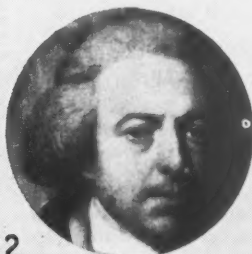
FACES:

FOURTEEN
FAMOUS
ARCHITECTS.

WHO ARE THEY?



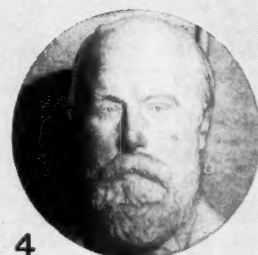
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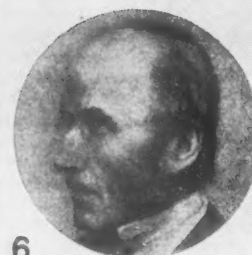
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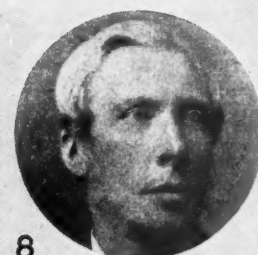
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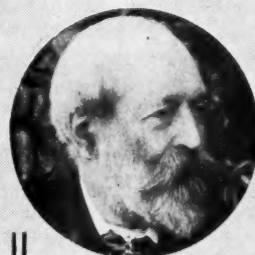
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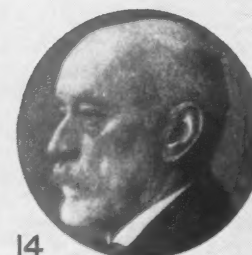
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Book Reviews

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE

THE ENGLISH COTTAGE. By Harry Batsford and Charles Fry. viii + 118 pp. + 150 plates. London: Batsford, 1938. 7s. 6d.

Love of the country and of country things is a very English trait and a very English sight is the long procession of families in cars each holiday, leaving the town to find the country for an hour or two. They go to sit in fields or to wander over commons or through woods and they take with them a meal and eat it somewhere in the open. Any warm Saturday or Sunday commons and lanes within 30 miles of London are dotted with stationary cars. The owners are out, gathering flowers when possible, blackberries when in season, or they can be seen sitting quietly on the grass enjoying some fine view. It suffices that they are in the country and as far from their town and streets as is possible in the time.

This desire for fresh air and open spaces that lies in the greater part of those condemned to live in the cramped juxtaposition of town life leads to bitter complaints from farmers and those whose living is made on the land. Open gates and straying cattle, damaged crops and the spoiling of hedges and trees, all these things are the results of ignorance of country usage rather than deliberate mischief.

These people have been so long divorced from real country life that they are ignorant of country habits and rules. The only remedy is knowledge, a greater knowledge and a better understanding of the country and of its traditions, buildings, labour and usage.

And with this greater knowledge will come still greater enjoyment and, incidentally, less destruction.

Many books have been written on architecture, domestic and ecclesiastical, on agriculture, on forestry, and on the thousand and one subjects that go to make any country scene: but of these so many are by experts for experts that the layman must needs go unsatisfied. They are beyond his grasp. The "Heritage Series," published by Messrs. Batsford, supply that want admirably. The books are not, perhaps, of equal merit, but they do give the man in the street who seeks to know something of the England he sees just such knowledge as will enable him to enjoy it.

The English Cottage is no exception.

Taken on a journey made through England, it should help to add that spice of knowledge that will suffice to turn a mere "picturesque piece" into something that has life, history and an interest all its own.

The account of the various types of building and of the material used is excellent, but we feel that in their scathing denunciation of the more modern cottage the authors forget much of the excellent work done at the present. They say nothing of the problem confronting the architect and builder now, the task of squeezing a quart of accommodation into a pint pot of bricks and mortar. It is a very different matter to erect a two-roomed building with a privy in the garden from that of planning a cottage with inside lavatory, bath, three bedrooms, a kitchen and parlour, such as is needed to-day.

Therefore, enjoying our English cottages, recognising the beauty of their form, while studying them and while preserving and utilising such as are still found, let us go steadily forward. While gathering from past tradition also all the good possible to our help, let us not fall into the error of

cramming our motor engine plan into a farm waggon exterior. Let us rather, planning our country building to our present needs, yet, following our forefathers, utilise such material as shall make the building part of the landscape it serves.

The history and the gradual evolution of our cottages is lucidly and well described in the book and the authors bind together history, social changes and their influences on cottage building in clear and concise manner.

The English Cottage should be a welcome addition to the library of all those who wish to have some intelligent knowledge of the buildings that they see, as well as some idea of the lives lived in those buildings.

The illustrations are well chosen and are full of interest and charm.

MARJORIE QUENNEL [Hon. A.]

EUSTON STATION

OLD EUSTON. An account of the beginning of the London and Birmingham Railway and the building of Euston Station. By G. Royde Smith. 4to. xii + 70 pp. + 5 plates and 1 fol. plan. London: Country Life, 1938. 7s. 6d.

"Nobody," the author says, "remembers the time when Euston Station was not being added to or altered in one way or another." Hardwick's great arch hidden among the impudent accretions has lost its meaning and few people probably have any true idea of what it was or what its intention was.

When Euston was first built in 1836-38 for the newly formed London and Birmingham Railway, the arch was not merely the entrance to a station; it was an entrance to the whole railroad! It was itself almost the entire station, which consisted otherwise of a group of four lines with two platforms partly covered by an elemental roof and flanked on one side only by a small two-storey office building. The first extension was the building by Philip Charles Hardwick of the Great Hall, which is illustrated in the book by a colour plate excellently reproduced from a drawing in the R.I.B.A. Library (which, by the way, is not acknowledged—a fault of scholarship rather than anything else). The hall and booking offices were built by Cubitt & Co., and cost £122,562.

By 1840 the passengers were complaining of "exposure to the wet," and two years later proposals were being considered for an entirely new station, but any such scheme was too expensive and the passengers had to be satisfied with further additions and improvements. There were more extensions in 1848 and again in 1857; the biggest subsequent alterations were in 1871-73 and in 1892, by which time the station covered 18 acres and was substantially the undistinguished muddle we know now.

Mr. Royde Smith's description of the buildings is sketchy and subsidiary only to his much fuller and indeed more successfully told story of the development of the London and Birmingham Railway. In both he draws with effect and humour on contemporary records. The L.M.S. Railway have been given an attractive birthday card, and those who are interested in the architecture of the station a pleasant if slight reminder of some things they will certainly have known, and a suggestive introduction to other less known features of the finest venture in railway architecture in England.

AIRPORTS

AERODROME PLANNING

AERODROMES. THEIR LOCATION, OPERATION AND DESIGN.

A research monograph of the Scientific Inst. for Air Transport, Stuttgart. Edited by Prof. Carl Pirath. Trans. from German. 8vo. viii+120 pp. London: Pitman, 1938. 10s. 6d.

A great part of the training of architects to-day consists of research into the factors controlling design. Sometimes architects and students prefer the published results of the researches of others to making their own first-hand studies of the problem.

This book consists of reports of observations of the latter kind and of recommendations based upon the observations. The reports of the study, accompanied by maps and diagrams, are well set out and excellently translated from the German of Doctors Pirath and Gerlach, of the Scientific Institute for Air Transport, Stuttgart. The work of the former consists of a meteorological study of Europe, a study of the density of air traffic in Europe and particularly Germany, and his conclusions and recommendations consist mainly of proposals for the siting of the airports along the air routes. Dr. Gerlach deals with the ground organisations at the airports.

Amongst his recommendations Dr. Pirath lays down the optimum distance between the airports, based upon the variations in distance observed over several years. He does not advise upon the desirability of sparing the aerodromes of various classifications in relation to the plan of the region served by the aerodromes, nor does he relate them to surface transport to any appreciable degree.

He does, however, state that the many devices for blind landing cannot be considered safe when the cloud or fog ceiling is less than 60 metres. Under such conditions the aircraft must use other landing grounds outside the affected area. In view of recent parliamentary statements of the inferiority of British blind landing devices it is satisfying to see this statement from a German engineer.

Less satisfactory is his statement that "architects are inclined to group them" (the buildings of the airport) "according to the architectural effect in the landscape, that is, to have more regard for local aspects than for operating requirements." The engineers, he says, hold with operating experts that the buildings must be located on the edge of the aerodrome.

The inaccuracy of the last statement is counteracted, in this very book, by Dr. Pirath's colleague, Dr. Gerlach, who states that "the best arrangement of the station buildings from the operating standpoint was in the form of a wedge set forward into the landing ground." Although it is surprising to find such diversity of opinion arising between members of an authoritarian State it is at least refreshing to find both accusation and defence in one volume.

Dr. Gerlach's conclusion upon the placing of buildings is the result of several years study of the German aerodromes and in Germany the wedge type of plan has been used very little. The architects of England, France, America and other countries have, however, produced many fine aerodromes on this system, which was employed many years ago in England at Heston and in France at Lyon-Bron, in which case it went under its original name of "Plan Duval" after its inventor.

One object of Dr. Gerlach's studies was the reduction of the

time between landing and subsequent take-off with aircraft in transit, and between landing and removal of the aircraft to the hangar or hangar apron in terminal operations. His time studies to this end are intricate and exact to one second, but he states that, e.g., it takes 11.71 minutes to disembark and clear through Customs, etc., the passengers in a 15-seater air-liner, but that in Germany to-day currency clearance "takes more than double the time required for pure baggage inspection." The variation in the scale of accuracy impairs greatly the value of the painstaking stop-watch work.

As a result of his time-studies Dr. Gerlach makes recommendations for the remodelling of the service areas and the re-routing of approach and departure on certain existing aerodromes to aid in speeding up the movements of the aircraft. The purpose is to increase the capacity of the landing ground.

In re-routing the arrivals and departures he brings the aircraft on to the service apron starboard side facing the terminal buildings.

The universal method at present is the reverse and practically without exception commercial aircraft the world over have the entrance door for passengers on the port side of the fuselage. Consequently, the new "time saving" route involves additional walking for the passengers amounting to as much as fifty yards in some types of air-liner.

In view of the publication of so much misleading information, which might lead readers astray when studying this particular problem, it would appear that the architect should make use of the direct method of studying for a scheme. There are ample statistics available on weather conditions, numerous successful aerodromes, and no shortage of operators and airmen to draw on. Under these circumstances there is no reason to anticipate a shortage of accurate data when the laboratory breaks down in the face of a practical problem.

ARTHUR L. HALL [A.]

THE AIR MINISTRY ON PLANNING

THE PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE PLANNING AND ZONING OF LAND AERODROMES. Pamphlet—folded diagram plan. For Air Ministry by H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d.

This pamphlet on the planning of aerodromes (A.M. Pamphlet 76) has been issued by the Air Ministry to explain what the Ministry considers necessary in the light of up-to-date requirements in respect of the landing area, flightways and approaches for a standard all-weather commercial aerodrome, i.e., an aerodrome suitable for the operation of regular day and night services. A note by the Ministry of Health is included on the use which can be made of planning powers in the reservation of land for these purposes and in the control of building development near aerodromes.

The pamphlet should be of assistance to planning authorities in considering what provision they should and can make in their schemes for any proposed aerodrome. A model clause ("Protection of the Aerodrome") can be obtained from the Ministry of Health, designed to give effect to the restrictions on the height of buildings, and trees, bushes or shrubs in the neighbourhood of an aerodrome which are recommended in the Air Ministry's pamphlet as suitable for a standard aerodrome.

GEOLOGY

GEOLOGY FOR ENGINEERS. By Brig.-Gen. R. F. Sorsbie. 8vo. xxii+348 pp. London: Bell. 1938. 12s. 6d.

Few books have been published on geology useful to architects; Brigadier-General Sorsbie's *Geology for Engineers*, first published in 1910 and now revised and republished, is one which will satisfy many architects who want to go below the surface. The general chapters, such as the first two or three on dynamic and structural geology, will be of general—one might almost say recreational—interest to him, but much else in the book is of more direct and practical value.

Chapter four, on the study of rocks, deals with their mode of origin in the three classes, igneous, aqueous and metamorphic; their chemical and mineralogical composition, their structure and physical characters. Chapter five "describes the more important rocks in such a way that the engineer [or for the matter of that, the architect] may be able to distinguish them with comparative ease." There is a useful table of the physical qualities of appearance to help in the identification of specimens.

The third part of the book on applied geology is full of information directly useful to architects. The first section (Chapter 7) on water supply covers all the geological influences that control the existence and flow of underground and surface water, springs and wells, and includes a short note on prospecting for water. The final section deals with impurities and potability.

Chapter eight, on building stones, starts with an admonition on the importance of an understanding of geology, and then details the normally available stones, their geological, chemical and physical characteristics, with notes on selection for building.

Chapter nine is on bricks and clays; again it is the geological basis of brick that chiefly interests the author, but the information given is of a kind that if absorbed can only assist an architect's general competence. The next chapter is on limes, cements and plasters.

After chapters on roads, canals, rivers and coast erosion, the book concludes with two short chapters on drainage and reclamation of land and on soils and sites for buildings.

The book is well indexed and each chapter has a bibliography.

REDPATH BROWN'S HANDBOOK

STRUCTURAL STEELWORK. 1938 EDITION. Edited and published by Redpath, Brown & Co., Ltd. London. 1938.

Messrs. Redpath, Brown & Co. have recently published a new edition of their handbook *Structural Steelwork*, which in its earlier editions has been used by thousands of architects as their standard desk book for stanchion and beam sizes and properties. This new edition has been entirely revised to apply to the new British Standard Sections of 1932 and 1934 and the calculations are based on the requirements of the latest British Standard Specifications.

In addition to the member sizes and properties the book contains general notes and formulae useful to architects. This section almost amounts to a steelwork designer's text-book. There are also logarithms and metric tables.

Supplementary to the main handbook is a pamphlet on working stresses in steel columns which gives the working stress for either concentric or eccentric loading for all heights allowed by the latest B.S.S.

The book is not for sale, but copies can be obtained by architects on application to the publishers.

PROTECTION OF MADRID'S ART TREASURES

L'ORGANISATION DE LA DÉFENSE DU PATRIMOINE ARTISTIQUE ET HISTORIQUE ESPAGNOL PENDANT LA GUERRE CIVIL. Report by José Renau. *Extrait de la Revue Museion*. Vol. 39-40. 1937. sm. 4to. 66 pp. Office Int. des Musées. 1938.

DEFENSA DEL TESORO ARTISTICO. sm. 4to. 38 pp. Madrid. 1938.

These two pamphlets describe the damage done to Madrid art galleries by the rebel bombardment and the means by which the art treasures were protected. The first of the two pamphlets contains many plans and sections illustrating the defensive measures, and both are well filled with photographs.

LOCAL MUSEUMS

LOCAL MUSEUMS: NOTES ON THEIR BUILDING AND CONDUCT. By H. A. Kennedy. pam. O.U.P., for the Museums Association. 1938. 1s. 6d.

As the author states in his preface, this booklet should be regarded as a summary statement of the primary needs which are likely to require consideration by those concerned with starting or reorganising a museum or art gallery. As such it is a concise and admirable treatise.

Written with a studied knowledge of the subject, the views of other authorities are freely quoted and a brief but excellent bibliography is given.

If the guidance, given in Mr. Kennedy's notes, receives the consideration it merits, the state of stagnation so frequently found in our local museums will no longer exist.

J. A. MEIKLE [F.]

THE STRUCTURE OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE CHURCH

THE STRUCTURAL DECAY OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE. By William and John H. Harvey. Reprint from *Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly*, July, 1938. 8vo, 8 pp. and 1 plate, 2 folded drgs.

All students of Byzantine architecture know of Mr. Harvey's surveys of the churches of the Holy Sepulchre and the Nativity. In this paper the authors recapitulate briefly the report on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre's structure and Mr. William Harvey adds a note expressing his alarms at the damage done by the earthquake in October 1937, which was sufficiently serious to make a rushed trip by air to Jerusalem necessary. The report ends: "... it is impossible to lay too much stress on the fact that the building itself stands in imminent danger and that its peril increases from hour to hour."

REGISTER OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, CHARTERED LAND AGENTS AND OF AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

The first volume of this important register was published last year and immediately established itself as an invaluable reference book. The arrangement in detail and general is as clear as anyone could wish, and quick reference is helped by the existence of projecting index tabs.

The register includes membership lists of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, the Land Agents' Society, the Auctioneers' Institute, the Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents; this is followed by a town register giving all the members of these societies under their office towns in Great Britain and Ireland. Concluding sections give Government officials, building societies, insurance companies, local newspapers and other information oddments of occasional use.

Review of Periodicals

Attempt is made in this review to refer to the more important articles in all the journals received by the Library. None of the journals mentioned are in the Loan Library, but the Librarian will be pleased to give information about price and where each journal can be obtained. Members can have photostat copies of particular articles made at their own cost on application to the Librarian.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS

THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. 1938. December. P. 448. Illustrated article on the construction of exhibition buildings, by D. Bethune-Williams.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. November. P. 673. Articles on the 1939 New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, by T. F. Hamlin.

HET BOUWBEDRIJF (THE HAGUE). 1938. 25 November. P. 237.

The Kröller-Müller Museum, by H. Van de Velde.

GOVERNMENT

LA CONSTRUCTION MODERNE (PARIS). 1938. 4 and 11 December. P. 90.

Large post office in Lyons, by M. Roux-Spitz.

HOTELS

KENTIKU SEKAI (TOKYO). 1938. October. P. 1.

The Goora Hotel, by K. Tutiura. Interesting bedrooms with good balconies.

PUBLIC HOUSES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 24 November.

Special number on Public Houses. An article on their design and construction by E. B. Musman [F.], and plans and illustrations of fifty-four English public houses.

OFFICES

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 1 December. P. 901.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 2 December. P. 243.

Berkeley Square House; a large office block by Gordon Jeeves & Hector O. Hamilton [F.].

SHOPS

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 9 December. P. 277.

A store in Odense, Denmark, by Helweg-Moller, catering largely for a feminine clientele.

INDUSTRIAL

BUILDING. 1938. December. P. 494.

New buildings for Messrs. Boots Pure Drug Co. at Nottingham, by Sir E. Owen Williams.

TRANSPORT

KENTIKU SEKAI (TOKYO). 1938. October. P. 18.

Omnibus branch office and garage at Tokyo, by T. Naito.

WELFARE

ARCHITETTURA (ROME). 1938. October. P. 625.

Analytical article on the post-natal clinics, etc., of the Italian National Maternity and Infant Homes.

HOSPITALS, &c.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 18 November. P. 180.

New Nurses' House for the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, Euston Road, by Stanley Hall & Easton and Robertson [FF.].

HOSPITAL AND NURSING HOME MANAGEMENT. 1938. December. P. 309.

New extensions to the Redhill County Hospital, Edgware, by W. T. Curtis [F.].

DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1938. November. P. 329.

Two hospitals near Zurich, at Wädenswil and Thalwil, each accommodating small two- and four-bed wards, by H. & A. Bram, and Müller & Freytag, respectively.

SPORTS BUILDINGS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 8 December. P. 940.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 2 December. P. 256.

Gymnasium for the Students' Union, Liverpool, by L. B. Budden and J. E. Marshall [FF.].

DAS WERK (ZURICH). 1938. November. P. 337.

Gymnasium at Thalwil, near Zurich, by Müller & Freytag.

BULLETIN TECHNIQUE (LAUSANNE). 1938. 26 November. P. 330.

New freshwater baths on the lake at Nyon, by M. F. Nyon.

THEATRES, &c.

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. November. P. 58.

Acoustic hood over the stage of the concert hall at Wolverhampton, by Lyons & Israel.

RELIGIOUS

L'ARCHITECTURE (PARIS). 1938. No. 11. P. 361.

Saint-Pierre de Chaillot; a church by Emile Bois.

HOUSES

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. November. P. 708.

Data sheets for living room, kitchen and bedroom planning in multiple housing.

FLATS

ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. 1 December. P. 915.

Working-class flats at Lambeth, by Edward Armstrong [F.]. The scheme contains 66 flats and six shops, and forms the first section of a scheme to be completed in two subsequent operations.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 2 December. P. 253.

BUILDING. 1938. December. P. 504.

Pent House flat at 65 Ladbroke Grove, by R. Myerscough Walker.

ARCHITECT AND BUILDING NEWS. 1938. 9 December. P. 282.

Portland Court Flats, New Brighton, Wirral, by Herbert Thearle, in association with Spencer Silcock [AA.].

MATERIALS

WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL. 1938. November. P. 23.

Timber research, and its bearing on building practice, by H. A. Cox.

EQUIPMENT, HEATING, VENTILATION, SANITATION, &c.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1938. October. P. 99.

"Sanitation," an article by T. P. Bennett [F.], in which he regards sanitation as covering "not merely questions connected with the disposal of refuse, but questions connected with the whole of the amenities of living so far as they relate to matters of fresh air, sunlight, fresh water and the more usually accepted definitions which involve waste matter and refuse."

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. November. P. 206.

The air-conditioned bakery, an article by F. H. Slade.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEER. 1938. November. P. 209.

Constant hot water supply for flats, and the possibilities of success or failure, an article by L. J. Overton.

JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS. 1938. November. P. 442.

Article on "The Control of Indoor Environment by Air-conditioning, with Special Reference to the Tropics," by G. P. Crowden and T. C. Angus.

ARCHITECTURAL FORUM (NEW YORK). 1938. P. 399.

Data on vapour lamps and fluorescent vapour lamps—or "gaseous discharge tubes."

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. October. P. 45.

The card catalogue in the Prague Insurance building by Honzik and Havlicek. A vast wall containing 9,000 drawers, each about 9 ft. long, accessible from electrically operated platforms which slide vertically on horizontally sliding frames. There are eighteen of these sliding units, and each platform accommodates an employee at a desk, who controls the movement of his unit. The card drawer opens automatically upon the arrival of the platform.

PENCIL POINTS (NEW YORK). 1938. November. P. 709.

Basic requirements of clothes closets.

LAW

NIPPON ARCHITECT (TOKYO). 1938. October. P. 34.

List of architects' professional practice regulations in many countries, and reprint of a lecture on professional registration by E. S. Hall, secretary of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.

DECORATION

BOUWKUNDIG WEEKBLAD ARCHITECTURA (AMSTERDAM). 1938. No. 50.

Interior furnishing of the steamship *Nieuw Amsterdam*. Architects include F. Spanjaard, J. J. P. Oud, J. F. Semey, J. P. L. Hendriks and H. Th. Wijdeveld.

HISTORICAL

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION. 1938. November. P. 420.

Impressions of Sweden, by F. E. Towndrow. Part I, dealing with Gothenburg.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. October. P. 56.

The recent and present-day architectural movement in Greece, dealing with general constructional and architectural characteristics. Illustrations include apartment buildings and private houses, the Croix-Rouge hospital, orphanages and schools.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. October. P. 30.

Good section on contemporary architecture in Czechoslovakia. Recent town planning projects for Prague; the Monument to Czech National Liberation at Prague, by Zazvorka; the Prague Stock Market, by Roessler; government offices and state railways office block, by Gocar; open-air thermal swimming pool, by Teplice; administration building for the Prague electrical concerns, by Bens & Kriz; savings bank, by Vaclavik & Knezek; the immense card catalogue system in the Insurance building at Prague, by Honzik & Havlicek; and numerous apartment buildings and private houses.

AIRPORTS

ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (NEW YORK). 1938. November. P. 55.

Reinforced concrete hangar near Rome, designed for wide span and bomb resistance, by P. L. Nervi.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. 24 November. P. 1.

Airforce buildings; hangars and accommodation for officers and men.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1938. November. P. 14.

The first of a series of articles on "Education for Planning," by G. L. Pepler [Hon.A.].

JOURNAL OF THE TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE. 1938. November. P. 15.

Illustrated article on the work of the Department of Civic Design, Liverpool University, by W. G. Holford [A.].

THE ROYAL ENGINEERS' JOURNAL. 1938. December. P. 501.

Article on "Camouflage in Nature and in War," by Dr. H. B. Cott.

S.A. ARCHITECTURAL RECORD (JOHANNESBURG). 1938. September. PP. 311, 356.

Project for Capetown replanning.

BYGGMÄSTAREN (STOCKHOLM). 1938. No. 32. P. 353.

Schemes for the building of a centre for Stockholm's City Social Administrations, by E. G. Asplund, S. I. Lind, A. Tengbom, and A. Peterson & A. von Schmalensee.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. October. P. 3.

A review of English urbanism, by G. Bardet, illustrating plans of Birmingham, Manchester in 1985, Brighton, Hove and district, and Wythenshawe.

L'ARCHITECTURE D'AUJOURD'HUI (PARIS). 1938. October. P. 11.

Urbanism in Switzerland, by K. Hippenmeier; plans of Zurich, and notes on traffic, parks and open spaces, housing regulations, sanitation, and a general scheme of extension for the whole country for the rational use of land and the amelioration of the traffic problem.

A.R.P.

JOURNAL OF THE AIR RAID PROTECTION INSTITUTE. 1938. December.

The first number of this new Journal. The principal contents are papers on "The Planning of Shelters and Buildings for A.R.P.," by G. R. Falkiner Nuttall, and "The Design and Construction of External Strongholds," by C. F. de Steiger.

OFFICIAL ARCHITECT. 1938. November. P. 173.

Article on "External Strongholds," by C. F. de Steiger, dealing with shelters built independent of other structures, and not taking any advantage of the possible protective value of buildings above or nearby.

BAUWELT (BERLIN). 1938. November. P. 1,049.

English methods of air-raid shelter.

GENERAL

ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW. 1938. December.

Excellent and very well illustrated special number on the Architecture of Leisure, written by Donald Pilcher [A.], and dealing with recreation parks, the theatre, music and the films, indoor and outdoor sport, park developments, community centres, holiday camps and hostels, roadside buildings, recreation and the countryside, week-end houses, and recreation and the seaside.

Accessions to the Library

1938-1939-IV

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to or purchased by the Library are published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists of reference.

Any notes which appear in the lists are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.

Books presented by publishers for review marked

Books purchased marked

* *Books of which there is at least one copy in the Loan Library*

ARCHITECTURE

Year books:—

ESSEX, CAMBRIDGE AND HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

FISCHER (JOHANN BERNHARD), known as FISCHER von Erlach
Entwurf. &c. [English.]

A Plan of civil and historical architecture, &c. now faithfully translated into English, . . . by Thomas Lediard. &c.

2nd ed. fo. London 1737. P.

VITRUVIUS

S.R. E.W. 72 : 013 (45)

De architectura. [English.]

The Architecture of M. V— Pollio : translated from the original Latin, by W. Newton, architect.

fo. London, 1771.

Another copy.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pite [F.] through the Beckenham Public Library.

HISTORY

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES

72.03 (42)

Vetusta monumenta.

Vol. i. fo. London, 1747. P.

DUCAREL (A. C.)

E.W. 72.03 (44.2)

Anglo-Norman antiquities considered, in a tour through part of Normandy.

fo. London, 1767. P.

BEVAN (BERNARD)

72.03 (46)

* History of Spanish architecture.

9°. xvi+199 pp.+front.+xcix pls. (backed). Lond. : Batsford, 1938. £1 1s. R. & P.

PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

BARNES (J. H.)

72.083.121

Notes on estimating for builders' work. (E— for builders, cover title.) [New ed. of Estimating for builders.]

8½°. viii+168 pp. Lond. : The Builder, [193—.]

8s. 6d. P.

Older ed. [before 1920] in Library.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

HELSINKI (HELSINGFORS) : DIET BUILDING 725.11 (471 H)

Finland's Diet Building, cover label and text title.

pfo. 10°. 8 pp.+19 pls. (phot. prints).

[Helsinki. 193—.]

Presented by the Finnish Legation.

725.315.14 (42.1) : 625

[LONDON MIDLAND AND SCOTTISH RAILWAY]

Old Euston. An account of the beginning of the London and Birmingham Railway and the building of Euston Station. [By G. Royde Smith.]

11¾°. xi+70 pp.+(vi) pls. Lond. : Country Life, 1938. 7s. 6d. R.

MORANCÉ, publ.

725.7/8

* Centres de loisirs. Stades. Piscines. Deuxième série. (Encyclopédie de l'architecture.)

10¾°. pp.+pls. Paris. [1938.] (9s. 6d.) R. & P.

(RELIGIOUS)

CLARKE (B. F. L.)

726.5 (42).036.4

* Church builders of the nineteenth century. A study of the Gothic Revival in England.

8½°. xiv+296 pp.+xxxii pls. Lond. : S.P.C.K. 1938. 12s. 6d. R. & P.

(EDUCATIONAL)

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Year's work in librarianship. [Chap. on Library buildings by E. J. Carter.] Vol. x. 1937.

1938. R.

(DOMESTIC)

VIOLLET-LE-DUC (E. E.) and others

728.036

Habitations modernes.

2 vols. fo. Paris. 1875.

Vol. ii unbound.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pite [F.] through the Beckenham Public Library.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS : HEALTH ORGANISATION 728.1 : 696.1

Bulletin. Vol. vi. No. 4 (Aug.)—The Hygiene of housing.

9½°. Geneva. (Lond. : Geo. Allen & Unwin.) 1937. (2s. 6d.) P.

S.R. E.W. 728.3 (45 R)

FERRERIO (PIETRO) and FALDA (GIOVANNI BATTISTA)

Palazzi di Roma de' piu celebri architetti. &c.

2 vols. ob. fo. Rome [? 1655.]

Another copy, in two volumes.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pite [F.]

BIERBAUER (VIRGIL)

728.6 (439)

Adatok a Magyar tanyavilág építészéhez. [Miscellanea about the architecture of the Hungarian lowland farmregion. MS. translated title inserted.] (From Magyar Mérnök- és Építész-Egylet, Közlönye.)

pam. 12½°. Budapest. 1938. *Presented by the Author [Hon. Corr. Mem.]*

LUGAR (R.)

E.W. 728.67

The Country gentleman's architect ; containing . . . designs for farm houses &c.

40. London. 1807. (15s.) P.

GARRET (DANIEL)

E.W. 728.67 (42.7/8)

Designs, and estimates, of farm houses, &c. for the county of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and . . . Durham.

fo. London. 1747. P.

GYFFORD (E.)

E.W. 728.68

Designs for small picturesque cottages and hunting boxes, &c.

40. London. 1807. (10s.) P.

CRAFTS, FITTINGS

DEGEN (LOUIS)

729.5.023.1

Les Constructions en bois. Motifs de décoration et d'ornement.

fo. Paris. 1869.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pite [F.] through the Beckenham Public Library.

ACKERMAN (PHYLLIS)

729.662

Wallpaper. Its history, design and use.

New ed. 8½°. xix+268 pp.+pls. New York : Tudor Pub. Co. 1938. (7s. 6d.) P.

1st ed. 1923 in Library.

SIMPSON (F.), *junr., draughtsman, and* ROBERTS (R.), *engraver*
A Series of ancient baptismal fonts, &c.

S.R. 729.913.1

80. as 1a. 80. Lond. 1828.

With prints and drawings inserted.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pile [F.] through the Beckenham
Public Library.

ALLIED ARTS AND ARCHÆOLOGY

7.03 (41/42) : 016

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON : COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART

Annual bibliography of the history of British art.

iii : 1936. 8½". Camb. : U.P. 1938. 7s. 6d. R.

BOSSERT (HELMUTH T.)

7.031 (4)

Peasant art in Europe. &c.

12¼". 55 pp. + 120 pls. Lond. : Simpkin Marshall.
[1938.] £2 5s. P.

COULTON (G. G.), *editor*

7.033.4/5 : 3

Social life in Britain from the Conquest to the Reformation.

[Extracts from contemporary writers.] Compiled by G. G. C—.

Reprint. 8½". xx + 566 pp. + (40) + (4) pls. (backed).

Cambridge : U.P. 1918 (1938). 12s. 6d. P.

CESCINSKY (HERBERT)

749 : 739.3

*The Old English master clockmakers and their clocks. 1670-1820.

9½". Lond. : Routledge. 1938.

Specially bound copy.

Presented by the Author.

Replaces copy for Loan Library.

ROME : BRITISH SCHOOL AT ROME

Papers. Vol xiv (new series, vol. i).

1938. R.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT

Report. xliiird year [on 1936-37].

1937. R.

BUILDING SCIENCE

D.S.I.R. : BUILDING RESEARCH BOARD

Report . . . for the year 1937.

1938. 3s. 6d. R.

MATERIALS

NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY

Annual report : ninth, 1938-9 [on 1937-38].

[1938.] R.

691.11 : 634.98

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH :

FOREST PRODUCTS RESEARCH

Records :

691.11 : 674.04

No. 26 (Seasoning series No. 5). Kiln-drying schedules. R. G.

Bateson and R. E. Hodge.

9½". Lond. : H.M.S.O. 1938. 6d. R.

D.S.I.R. : BUILDING RESEARCH

D.S.I.R.

Technical papers :

691.54

*No. 16. The quaternary system . . . in relation to cement technology.

9½". Lond. 1935. 1s. To Loan Library.

Inf. file 691.542 : 92 A

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

Commemorating Joseph Aspdin. The inventor of Portland cement.

pam. 7¼". Lond. 1938. R.

CONSTRUCTION

BEHSE (W. H.)

S.R. 693/694

Die Praktischen arbeiten und baukonstruktionen des maurus

und steinhauers &c. (Neuer schauplatz der künste und handwerke series, [22].)

5th ed. text 80., plates 40. Weimar. 1879.

Die Praktischen arbeiten und baukonstruktionen des zimmermanns &c. (Neuer schauplatz &c., [49].)

6th ed. text 80., plates 40. Weimar. 1875.

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pile [F.] through the Beckenham
Public Library.

Inf. file 693.2/3

CLAY PRODUCTS TECHNICAL BUREAU OF GREAT BRITAIN

(Technical) Bulletins :—

Nos. 7-12.

pams. 12¼". Lond. [1938 or earlier.] R.

REYNOLDS (C. E.)

693.55

* Practical examples of reinforced concrete design. ("The Concrete series.")

9½". xii + 258 pp. Lond. : Concrete Pubns. [1938.]

8s. 6d. R. & P.

PROOFING

CEMENT AND CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

Inf. file 699.895

Simple air-raid shelters. Leaflet No. 1—.

leaflets. 11". [1938—.] R

SCIENCE (GENERALLY)

WOLF (A.)

6 (09)

A History of science, technology, and philosophy in the eighteenth century. (History of Science library.)

9½". 814 pp. + pls. Lond. : Geo. Allen & Unwin.

1938. £1 5s. P.

TOPOGRAPHY

DERRY (H. BROMLEY)

91 (42.13 S) : 726.4

The Chapel of the Savoy with a brief account of the manor, palace, and hospital of the Savoy.

pam. 8½". [Lond.] 1933. 1s. P.

FERGUSON (JAMES)

91 (56.94 J)

Wanderings in Jerusalem with an essay on its ancient topography. &c.

2nd ed. 1a. 80. Lond. [18—.]

Presented by Mr. W. A. Pile [F.] through the Beckenham
Public Library.

STAMP (L. DUDLEY)

912 (42) : 63

The Land utilisation survey of Britain. (From Journal, Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, Mar.)

pam. 8½". [Lond. 1937.]

With Specimen of a "one-inch" map, leaf, inserted.

Presented by the Survey.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING, GARDENS

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Town and country planning. Extracts from the Annual report . . . for 1937-38 &c.

1938. 9d. R.

711.3—162 (42.57)

OXFORDSHIRE REGIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

*Regional planning report on Oxfordshire. By [W. L. Bourke] the Earl of Mayo, S. D. Adshead, and Patrick Abercrombie.

1a. 80. Lond. : O.U.P. 1931.

Presented by Mr. K. A. Harman. To Loan Library.

MUNTZ (E. E.)

711.4 : 3

Urban sociology.

9½". xvi + 742 pp. + folding table. New York &

Lond. : Macmillan. 1938. 16s. R.

WEIR (L. H.), *editor*

712.21 (73)

Parks. A manual of municipal and county parks.

2 vols. 10½". New York : A. S. Barnes. 1928.

(£3 10s.) P.

PRESENTED BY MISS R. SHIPMAN FROM THE
LIBRARY OF THE LATE MR. R. CLARKE EDWARDS [F.]
AND IN HIS MEMORY

ARCHITECTURE

THEORY

BRAGDON (CLAUDE) 72.01
* The Beautiful necessity. Seven essays on Theosophy and architecture.

2nd ed. 40. Lond. [after 1917]. *To Loan Library.*
First ed., 1910, in Reference Library.

HISTORY

72.03 (42) : 902.6

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

An Inventory . . .

* Essex.

Vols. i-iv. 40. Lond. 1916-23. *To Loan Library.*

* London. Vol. v : East London.

40. Lond. 1930. *To Loan Library.*

WAY (T. R.) and WHEATLEY (H. B.) 72.03 (42.1) .025.1
Reliques of old London. Drawn . . . by T. R. W—. With
an introd. and descriptions by A— B. W—.

sm. fo. Lond. 1896.

Later r— of old L—. Drawn &c.

sm. fo. Lond. 1897.

R— of old L— suburbs north of the Thames. Drawn &c.

sm. fo. Lond. 1898.

R— of old L— upon the banks of the Thames & in the suburbs
south of the river. Drawn &c.

sm. fo. Lond. 1899.

72.03 (42.19/21) (42.209)

WAY (T. R.) and CHAPMAN (FREDERIC)
Architectural remains of Richmond, Twickenham, Kew, Peter-
sham and Mortlake. Drawn . . . by T— R. W— with notes . . .
by F— C—.

sm. fo. Lond. 1900)

STUKELEY (WILLIAM) E.W. 72.031 : 571.945 (42.31) S.
Stonehenge : a temple restor'd to the British Druids.

fo. London. 1740.

COOK (E. T.) 72.036.4 (42) : 92 R
Studies in Ruskin : some aspects of the work and teaching &c.
With reproductions of drawings by . . . R— &c.

la. paper (80. as 40.) Orpington & Lond. 1890.

DRAWING

FINBERG (A. J.) 72.064 [75.036 (42) : 92 T
Turner's sketches and drawings.

la. 80. Lond. 1910.

RUSKIN (JOHN) 72.064 [75.036 (42) : 92 T (064)
Notes . . . on his collection of drawings by . . . J. M. W.
Turner . . . exhibited at the Fine Art Society's galleries ; also a
list of the engraved works &c. [by M. B. Huish]. [With reprod.]
(With Note on the illustrated edition . . . prefixed.)

40. Lond. 1878.

Notes . . . [without reproductions], pam. 80., already in
Library.

72.064 : 92 P+H (064)

Notes . . . on Samuel Prout and William Hunt, in illustration
of . . . drawings exhibited at the Fine Art Society's galleries &c.
[With reprod.]

sm. fo. Lond. 1880.

Notes . . . [without reproductions], pam. 80., already in
Library.

BUILDING TYPES

(CIVIL)

TOOLEY (SARAH A.) 725.171 (42)
Royal palaces and their memories.

narrow 40. Lond. 1902.

(RELIGIOUS)

OYLER (T. H.) 726.54 (42.23)
The Parish churches of the diocese of Canterbury. . . . Sketch
[article] of C— Cathedral by Arnold Fairbairns.

narrow 40. Lond. 1910.

WARRACK (JOHN) 726.6 (41/42)
The Cathedrals and other churches of Great Britain . . . illus-
trations with an introd. by J— W—.

sm. fo. Lond. n.d.

CONEY (JOHN) 726.6 (42) .094
[Ground plan of . . . cathedral, title of each plate.]
18 pls. (bound together). fo. n.p. n.d.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL 726.6 (42.1) : 282
The Westminster C— Record, journal. (No. 11, June.) [Con-
taining articles on J. F. Bentley and the cathedral.]

fo. Lond. 1902.

SPENCE-JONES (H. D. M.) 726.6 (42 G)
The Dean's handbook to Gloucester Cathedral.

80. Lond. 1913.

HARRIS (CHARLES) 726.6 (42 L) .036
The Building of the new Liverpool Cathedral. Its history and
progress. (Liverpool Cathedral Committee.)

2nd ed. 80. Liverpool. 1911.

First ed. 1911 not in Library.

FITTINGS

729.939.2 + 729.926.2

BOND (FREDERICK BLIGH) and CAMM (DOM BEDE)
* Roodcreens and roodlofts.

2 vols. 40. Lond. 1909. *To Loan Library.*

ALLIED ARTS

RUSKIN (JOHN) 7.03 (42)
The Art of England. Lectures &c.

narrow 40. Orpington. 1884.

STUDIO, publ. 75.023.22 : 92 T
Special spring numbers :

1909. The water-colours of J. M. W. Turner. Text by W. G.
Rawlinson and A. J. Finberg.

sm. fo. Lond. 1909.

TURNER (J. M. W.) 75.036 (42) : 92 T
Liber Studiorum.

T—'s L— S—, a description and a catalogue. By W. G.
Rawlinson.

la. 80. Lond. 1878.

Liber studiorum. Historical introd. [by C. F. Bell] [and
reprod.]. (Newnes, publ.)

ob. sm. fo. Lond. n.d.

Liber studiorum.—The L— s— of J. M. W. T— . . . Edited
by, and . . . critical notice[s] by . . . Stopford Brooke, &c.—
Autotype reproductions.

3 vols. ob. fo. Lond. 1882-84.

STUDIO, publ. 75.036 (42) : 92 T
Special winter numbers :

* 1903. The Genius of J. M. W. Turner, R.A. Chas. Holme, ed.
40. Lond. 1903. *To Loan Library.*

TOPOGRAPHY

HOPPÉ (E. O.) 91 (41/42)
Picturesque Great Britain. The architecture and the landscape.
With introd. [text] by C. F. G. Masterman. (Orbis terrarum
series.)

sm. fo. Berlin. [1926.]

BEATTIE (WILLIAM) 91 (41.1)
Scotland. Illustrated in . . . views . . . by . . . T. Allom,
W. H. Bartlett, and H. McCulloch.

2 vols. 40. Lond. 1838.

WILLIS (N. P.) and COYNE (J. S.) 91 (41.5)
The Scenery and antiquities of Ireland, illustrated from drawings
by W. H. Bartlett ; the literary portion . . . by N. P. W— and

J. S— C— (by J. S— C—, vol. ii title). (*Date on vol. i frontispiece.*)
2 vols. 40. Lond. [1841].

BEATTIE (WILLIAM), *editor* 91 (43/49) (281)
The Danube, its history, scenery, and topography, . . . illustrated, . . . by Abresh, and . . . W. H. Bartlett, . . . engraved by . . . [various] artists. Ed. by W— B—.
40. Lond. 1844.

TOMBLESON (W.) S.R. 91 (43-4)
Tombleson's Views of the Rhine, edited by W. G. Fearnside.
1a. 80. Lond. 1832.

TURNER (J. M. W.), *draughtsman* 91 (44) .064 : 92 T
The Rivers of France, from drawings by J. M. W. T—.
1a. 80. London. 1837.

CARNE (JOHN) 91 (56)
Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. illustrated. . . . views

. . . by W. H. Bartlett [and others] . . . With descriptions . . .
by J— C—. (*Fisher's Views. &c., engraved titles.*)
3 vols. 40. Lond. [1836-38].

WILLIS (N. P.) 91 (73)
American scenery; &c. From drawings by W. H. Bartlett.
engraved . . . by [various artists] . . . The literary department
by N. P. W—.
2 vols. 40. Lond. 1840

GARDENS
ELGOOD (G. S.) and JEKYLL (GERTRUDE) 712 (42)
Some English gardens. After drawings by G— S. E— with
notes by G— J—.
fo. Lond. 1904.

DUPLICATES

Also two duplicates. *early books.* Purchased.
Also 7 works (*duplicates*) to Loan Library.

SOCIAL COMMITTEE PARTY

Even on occasions of ordinary visits to No. 66 Portland Place the very fact of entering those doors, or rather of being privileged to do so, never fails to give me a certain sense of well-being and pride. But on occasions of festive character, when the white awning and red carpet lead one through the wide-flung doors into the brilliantly illuminated entrance hall with its great staircase leading to all the spacious apartments, everywhere thronged with people in immaculate evening dress, this sense of well-being becomes quite pronounced and the hope for an entertaining evening becomes a certainty.

Such an occasion was last Monday's Party organised by the Social Committee; and once more it was a complete success. Previous experience of the high standard of entertainment on these occasions had, however, led me to anticipate a very good evening, and I was not disappointed.

The photographs, illustrating "London" by some very delightful studies and interesting compositions, both architectural and otherwise, were again proof of the very high standard attained by members of the Camera Club.

The addition of games to the programme had caused much speculation as to their probable nature and perhaps some trepidation, but before the evening was very far advanced they had thoroughly justified their inclusion. Corinthian bagatelle and shove-halfpenny provided most pleasantly cooling diversions between dances, and the tip-me-out-boat provided endless amusement, as much for onlookers as for the participants, of whom some must surely have felt the after-effects of its more capricious moments, despite the well-padded "landing ground"! And table tennis in the small committee rooms was exceedingly popular.

Being determined not to miss the second performance of the play, I thought it advisable to descend to the Lecture Hall well before 10 o'clock; in fact, before the first performance had ended. The short wait in the

ante-room proved to have been very much worth while, in that it enabled me to obtain a really excellent seat and to sympathise with those so unfortunate as to have none at all!

Noel Coward's "Still Life" was indeed a large task to undertake, but despite this somewhat ambitious choice, the standard of acting was very high. Laura Jesson and Stanley, two difficult parts, were admirably portrayed; Myrtle Bagot's "raffened" accent, surely difficult to maintain, was very entertaining and on one occasion proved too much even for her! Albert Godby, if not quite the model railway official, would undoubtedly be a roaring success at Paddington or any of the big termini. But Beryl Waters, if not quite so difficult a part as some, was very good indeed and worthy of special praise. It is really most unfair to single out only the chief parts of a smooth-running production, as every one of them is to be congratulated upon an excellent performance. I feel, though, that the choice of play was perhaps not quite so happy as last year's, but perhaps this is because it did not afford an opportunity of providing so attractive an architectural setting.

Dancing, in full swing in the Henry Florence Hall since 10 o'clock, continued during the rest of the evening, and it was perhaps fortunate that the refreshments were so good and the games so interesting that they provided counter-attractions, ensuring a comparatively reasonable density on the dance floor.

But the hour for departure came very much too soon, as is always the case with successful parties. And that, together with the fact that there was no appreciable falling off of numbers until the very end, should be evidence enough of the party's success. But, while in itself no little praise, this evidence cannot adequately prove to the members of the Social Committee how very much all their hard work was appreciated.

A very delightful evening.

P. K. P.

Correspondence

THE A.B.S. APPEAL

*Architects' Benevolent Society,
66 Portland Place,
London, W.1*

12.12.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—On behalf of the A.B.S. Council I am writing to thank you, and indeed the whole of the technical press, for the publicity given so freely to the President's appeal for funds. In every case the papers added their own appeal, and called attention in their editorial columns to the urgent need for larger funds to enable adequate aid to be given to those who, in many cases, are in dire distress.

This appeal, owing to your valuable help, must have reached many thousands of practising architects, but I regret to say that only 130 answers to it have been received at the offices of the Society up to date, enclosing cheques, etc., amounting to £229 12s. In addition, the President of the Birmingham Society, who made a personal appeal to his members, received 51 replies and cheques, etc., amounting to £72 16s. (practically one-third of the amount subscribed by the rest of the profession).

Such a response makes those of us who work for the A.B.S.—and they are many—despair of ever increasing the funds to a level even approaching what is required. In 1920 a similar appeal produced rather more than three times as much.

It is not too late for those who have not yet subscribed to make good the omission before the end of the year. I beg of them to do so, and amounts, however small, will help us in the coming year. Subscriptions in the present appeal have ranged from 5s. to £25.

I am,

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE E. WEBB,
Hon. Treasurer, A.B.S.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

14.12.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—In his address to the Institute, Mr. Roskill threw down a good many gauntlets. We, the undersigned, would like to thank him for his courage in ventilating issues which daily become more vital, and to inform him that some architects, at least, are aware that what he said concerning their profession is only too true.

For over a hundred years there has been no popular architecture in this country. The retreat of the academic professionals before the true engineer-architects such as Brunel, Cottancin, Paxton, etc., was complete in the nineteenth century. It is still complete. If architects

are to recover from that rout they must stop being "architects" and supply exactly the demands laid before them by contemporary society.

The age of the patron has gone. You may feel nostalgic regrets, but it has gone. The artist in the architect need never go, he is eternal; but technology, not "building," will be his method, and authorities and combines, not wealthy individuals, will be his employers.

No one would ask the man who designs a telephone to design a bus or a microscope. Technology—scientific and mechanical—has specialised long since. Architecture must follow suit. It can no longer resort to the practices mentioned by Mr. Roskill, accepting fees for the mere co-ordination of the work of commercial, and not altogether disinterested, specialists. (Mr. Braddell's suggestion that this was not done by really nice architects was unconvincing, as modern practice is not at present possible by other means.) The whole position is deteriorating, and if uncorrected will deteriorate still more in the next two decades.

Correction can be found primarily in education. Would the Institute ever recognise and support a system of training for a profession remodelled to suit a changed world? Would it, for example, recognise a modified Bauhaus, a Bauhaus, however, for a wider technical field than anything conceived by Gropius? The new architectural education must do three things at least—(1) it must train some students to enter the profession at the technical end, giving them the fullest insight into manufacturing processes, pre-fabrication, standardisation, and "designing for the machine"; (2) it must train co-ordinators and master-planners, who will ultimately practice as such, in a concert of mutual understanding with their "technical" colleagues, each trained to co-operate with the other; (3) it must give both these sections a full understanding of the building industry itself and an outline of the industrial structure of this industrialised country. At present it does none of these things, or does them but partially, and that in spite of, not because of, the curriculum imposed from above—a curriculum having its roots deep in the patronage system.

If the architect is ever to recapture that ninety per cent. of building which he never touches he must adapt himself to circumstances which he has so far ignored. The engineer has created a world for himself by his technical ability and adaptability. The architect must do the same, for only thus can he be restored to his historic position as an arbiter in civilisation. If this is achieved we can cease agonising about "aesthetics," for an aesthetic would be generated such as we have not had for a hundred years.

Finally, may we congratulate the Institute on arranging an evening which broke away from the more usual mutual admiration and academic unrealities, and which was both refreshing and vital.

We remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

MAXWELL FRY [A.]

W. G. HOLFORD [A.]

R. FURNEAUX JORDAN [F.]

J. L. MARTIN [A.]

R. H. SHEPPARD [A.]

10.12.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—I have no recollection of saying or of implying, in the remarks I made during the discussion on Mr. Roskill's address on "The Economics of the Building Industry," that "the cost of the finished product is not a matter of great importance in the building industry"—as Mr. Roskill suggests that I did in his footnote to your report published in the issue of 5 December.

Obviously the cost of building production is of great importance. But, as I said, "cheapness must not come with the debasement of the commodity we produce; it can come by co-ordination, by removing unnecessary restrictions, by co-operation, and by the fullest use of the brains and ability which everyone has to offer."

I deeply appreciate the need to eliminate waste of all kinds. My desire is that our building should be of the best—nothing but the best—because the best building is the least costly in the long run.

I feel the need to make this little correction. I do not want it to be said that we in the building industry are reckless of the cost, and think only of making the purchaser pay.

In my opinion Mr. Roskill should have made himself acquainted with what I said before he published his reply.

Yours sincerely,

GEORGE HICKS,
General Secretary

"SCAFFOLDING IN THE SKY"

Curzon Hotel,
Brighton

8.12.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

SIR,—While I am naturally very flattered by the review of my book *Scaffolding in the Sky*, in the last issue of the JOURNAL, and even more by the nice things your reviewer says about me and my family, I must protest against this theory that, because my writing is said not to be dull, the facts I relate must therefore be inaccurately recorded. The amusing thing is that your reviewer to justify his statement relates a story of a taxi-driver in Oslo who told me there had been no murders in Norway for five years. If your reviewer will look through my book again, he will see there is nothing in it about Norway, Oslo, murders, or taxi-cabs. Like another reviewer he has mixed up a story I once told him with his gleanings from my pages.

The footnote by I. M. about the Registration Bill in Committee in the House of Commons in the same way assumes my memory is at fault. I have therefore to-day re-read in the Brighton Reference Library the debate in Hansard and the account of it in my book is, I humbly venture to say, correct in every particular. I did not misunderstand what was going on, as I. M. suggests. Can it be that the great personality hidden under those initials was not so clear himself?

Yours truly,

C. H. REILLY [F.]

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT WANTED

Nine Park Street,
Boston, U.S.A.

10.10.38

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—Would there be in your society any architect aged, say, forty-ish who would care to correspond with an American architect?

My object is simply an exchange of ideas, comments or experiences in our profession which might be mutually amusing or instructive.

My practice is largely residential and I would prefer a man with a similar practice if you could find one who would be willing to start such correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

DONALD C. GOSS

No. 66 Frognal, Hampstead. Architects: Connell, Ward & Lucas [AA. & L.] Contractors and Suppliers of Materials

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: Y. J. LOVELL & SON

SUB-CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS:

Bricks, Brickmakers & Factors, Ltd.; artificial stone, Excelsior Patent Stone Co.; structural steel reinforcements, Isteg Exports, Ltd., and Rom River Co., Ltd.; cappings, State Slab Products, Ltd.; partitions, J. H. Sankey & Son, Ltd.; glass, James Clark & Sons, Ltd.; patent flooring, cork tiling, Armstrong Cork Co., Ltd.; patent flooring, soundproof flooring, Horace W. Cullum

& Co.; Vitromac paving, Ramsdens; linoleum, Cellulin Flooring Co.; electric heating and wiring, Troughton & Young, Ltd.; light fittings, Oswald Hollmann; plumbing, Richard J. Audrey; sanitary fittings, George Jennings (Lambeth), Ltd.; door furniture, J. D. Beardmore & Co., Ltd.; casements and window furniture, Williams & Williams, Ltd.; plaster, W. A. Selling, Ltd.; joinery, Holland & Hannen and Cubitt, Ltd.; tiling, Roberts Adlard & Co., Ltd.; clocks, Chas. Frodsham & Co., Ltd.; paints, enamels, etc., William Harland and Son.

Obituaries

A. E. STREET [*Ret. F.*]

We regret to record the death on 9 November of Mr. Arthur Edmund Street, son of George Edmund Street. Mr. Street was 83.

The following memoir has been received from Mr. John C. Stockdale [*L.*], who worked for many years with Mr. Street in his father's office and was one of his oldest friends.

I first became acquainted with the late Arthur Edmund Street, M.A., about the year 1879, when he entered his father's Law Courts office fresh from Oxford; he was a very tall man, 6 ft. 5 ins. or more. "The office" regarded his advent with mixed feelings, but there was no occasion for any apprehension, for he proved to be a good "sport" and took part in the office "Rags" with great gusto.

The time slipped quietly away with Victorian placidity for the next two years with no greater happenings than the masons' strike, the arrival of German masons and the removal of Temple Bar—then things began to happen. In 1881 the great snowstorm occurred, traces of which remained for many weeks afterwards, then in the same year George Edmund Street, R.A., died, with the Law Courts still unfinished, and Arthur Street had to take the helm (in association with Sir Arthur Blomfield, A.R.A., for the Law Courts). It was a great trial for a young man with only a few years' office experience to inherit a large practice for which he was hardly prepared—like beginning at the end—however, with the help of a good staff the gulf was bridged, and Arthur Street settled down to work.

His practice for some years largely consisted of completing his father's buildings; the Law Courts were finished, and opened by Her Majesty Queen Victoria with great ceremony. Other works proceeding at this time were St. Margaret's Convent, East Grinstead; the Nave of the American Church, Paris; the English Church, Rome; Dewsbury Parish Church, etc., etc.

The old staff had been gradually dispersing, to be followed by new men and new work—St. Paul's, Worcester; Infant School at Garden Street, S.W.; the Nave of St. Mary's Church, Speenhamland; Halifax Cathedral, Nova Scotia; Tower and Spire of the American Church, Paris, also the Clergy House; extension of the Nave of All Saints, Boyne Hill; The Hostel of God, Clapham; Restoration of Tower at Warfield Parish Church and Warfield Parish Hall; Tower and Spire of St. Mary's, Southampton. The above by no means exhausts the list, but the writer has only his memory to draw upon.

About 1906 Arthur Street decided to retire, but did not finally do so until some years later. Then the War came, and in 1920 or thereabouts he retired to live at Bath. I do not think Arthur Street greatly loved architecture. Had he followed his own inclinations in the first place he would have preferred literature. He was fond of "colour" and was no mean writer.

As we go to press we have received from Mrs. Street some further details of the life and work of her husband, which will be published in the next number of the JOURNAL.

THOMAS HOUSTON [*F.*]

We regret to record the death on 21 October of Mr. Thomas Houston, a well-known architect in Belfast.

Mr. Houston, who was 59, was a son of Mr. T. G. Houston, O.B.E., LL.D., who was for 45 years headmaster of Coleraine Academical Institution. Mr. Thomas Houston was president of the Ulster Society of Architects from 1934 to 1936 and was responsible for a large number of notable public buildings in Belfast and various parts of the Province.

He was trained in the office of Messrs. Young and Mackenzie, and in 1902 he established a practice on his own account. Two years later he won an open competition for Ravenhill Presbyterian Church. In recent years he built additions to the Samaritan Hospital, the Banbridge Infirmary, the Robinson Memorial Cottage Hospital, Ballymoney; Newry Infirmary; St. Comgall's P.E. School, Belfast; a number of church extension schemes, including Ekenhead Church, Stormont, and Ballyholme, and hospital extensions in Ballymena. He had also undertaken the planning of other schools and was working in conjunction with the Co. Down Regional Committee. Mr. Houston had also a reputation for specialised domestic architecture, and there are examples of his work in all parts of Northern Ireland.

Mr. Houston in his earlier years was a keen cyclist and after finishing his training he made an extensive bicycle tour in England to study the Cathedral cities, and later wrote a series of articles dealing with his impressions of them. He was also a keen fisherman and shot.

FRANK RIMMINGTON [*F.*]

On Sunday, 6 November, there passed on in Liverpool an architect of more than average ability in Frank Rimmington [*F.*].

He was a very skilful perspective artist with a fine appreciation and knowledge of colour.

His active architectural practice was devoted largely to ecclesiastical work, but he will be best remembered by his contemporaries and architectural friends for the delightful coloured drawings he was able to provide to illustrate their designs and for his charming water colours of the countryside.

He was also the possessor of a quiet and dignified individuality and will be very much missed in Liverpool and district.

T. E. ECCLES [*F.*]

ANDREW MATHER [*F.*]

Mr. Andrew Mather, who died on 4 November, was well known as an architect of theatres and cinemas. He was born in 1890 and received his training in the office of Mr. Peter Dollar.

During the war he was in the Admiralty, but in 1921 he started in practice. Mr. Mather was the architect for the Capital Theatre, Haymarket; the Leicester Square Theatre; the Regal, Minchhead and the Empress, Brixton; the Odeon cinema, Leicester Square and many other Odeon cinemas throughout the south of England. He also built the head office for the Automobile Association.

Mr. Leonard Allen, who was associated with Mr. Mather for many years, is carrying on the practice.

Notes

DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO ALLIED SOCIETIES

Librarians and secretaries of Allied Societies and Architectural Schools are reminded of the note in the last JOURNAL concerning the distribution of surplus books from the R.I.B.A. library. Applications must be made immediately and none will be considered after 31 December.

LECTURES ON INSECT PESTS

A course of five lectures with practical work will be given during the Lent term at the Chelsea Polytechnic on insects injurious to timber by Mr. R. F. Cann, D.I.C. of the Forest Products Research Laboratory. The lectures will be on Mondays at 7 to 10 p.m., beginning on 16 January 1939.

The fee for the course will be 7s. 6d. Membership will be restricted to 30. Applicants should write to Mr. Cann at the F.P.R.L., Princes Risborough.

NOTES FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL 7 NOVEMBER 1938

R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medals. Royal Institute of the Architects of Western Australia.

The award of the Jury in favour of the Girls' High School, East Perth, designed by Mr. A. E. Clare, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department of the Government of West Australia, was formally approved by the Council.

THE ARCHITECTS' AND SURVEYORS' APPROVED SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of insured members of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society will be held by kind permission of the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects on Wednesday, 11 January 1939, at 6.30 p.m. at 66 Portland Place, London, W.1.

Herbert M. Adamson
Secretary

ALLIED SOCIETIES ACTIVITIES

Lectures are now in full swing: The **Birmingham and Five Counties A.A.** had two in November, the first by Mr. Holt, of the Research Department of the Cement Marketing Company; the second on "Modern Architecture in Scandinavia," by Mr. Eric Jarrett [A.]; and on 9 December Mr. Theodore Fyfe [F.] spoke on "How to look at Architecture." The **West Essex Chapter** of the Essex, Cambridge and Herts Society have had three lectures on A.R.P. by Mr. A. Thomesson [L.], and on 8 November entertained the

Society to dinner and a theatre at which 122 members and guests were present. Mr. Hope Bagenal lectured to the **Cardiff Branch** of the **South Wales Institute** on 24 November on "Acoustic Points that Matter," and Mr. Anthony Minoprio spoke, at the end of the month, on "The Small General Hospital."

The **Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society** had a lecture on 8 December from Mr. C. J. Morreau [A.] on "The Prevention of Noise in Buildings."

SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. Frank Booth, of the **Leeds School**, has been awarded the R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Recognised Schools. Mr. Booth, who is 21, has had a distinguished student career, and is now doing town planning research in the school, having won a West Riding County Scholarship for this purpose.

Mr. F. McFarlane Widdup and Mr. Herbert Padut have both been awarded Hoffmann Wood Scholarships, value £200 and £150 respectively.

The award of the Silver Medal adds to the long list of prizes secured by past and present students of the Leeds School in recent years. During the last four years Leeds graduates have, on three occasions, been awarded the R.I.B.A. Gold Medal and Studentship for study in America, and the Silver Medal was awarded in the other year. Last year graduates of the school obtained the three most valuable prizes offered by the Institute in that year, two of these prizes being won by one candidate.

The **Leeds Architectural Students Association** presented a pantomime on 15 December, called "Snowcrete and the Seven Lamps." The show was given on a specially prepared stage in the main studio of the school.

The **Welsh School**, Cardiff, has been holding an exhibition of students' work, which was opened on 1 December. The Lord Mayor of Cardiff was present: Mr. G. H. Griffiths [L.], Chairman of the South Wales Institute, Central Branch, was in the chair, and an address was given by Mr. W. S. Purchon [F.], head of the school. He referred to the successes of the school during the past year:

In the recent competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, of the 13 candidates to reach the final stage, 2 were from the Welsh School—N. P. Thomas and H. O. Williams—a very good

proportion considering the number of students in the architectural schools in England and Scotland.

D. A. Gwilliam was awarded the R.I.B.A. Banister Fletcher Essay Prize of a Silver Medal and 25 guineas, and another student of the school, R. A. Howells, was awarded Hon. Mention in the same competition.

During the past session, N. P. Thomas was a finalist for the Victory Scholarship, while H. O. Williams and Miss Grace Staley were finalists for the Owen Jones Studentship for Colour Decoration.

At the Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales held in Cardiff in 1938 prizes of £60, £30, and £20 were offered for a design for a scheme comprising a Physical Culture Centre and Baths for Cardiff: the first and third prizes were awarded to students of the Welsh School of Architecture, Mr. G. D. Ll. Richards gaining the first prize and Mr. I. J. Lewis the third.

Mr. T. D. Gedrych was awarded the new Travelling Studentship offered by the R.I.B.A. and financed by the Allied Societies with the object of enabling one student in each of the leading recognised schools to spend a month in Rome.

For the last two or three years the school has held an annual exhibition of the work of one student, a form of exhibition which has been most valuable educationally as showing the progress of one student throughout the five years' course. Last year the work shown was that of H. O. Williams.

Finally Mr. Purchon referred to the approval of the scheme for the degree of B.Arch. by the authorities of the University of Wales.

On 26 November the Welsh School of Architecture held its annual dance: 350 members and guests were present, including Mr. Percy Thomas [P-P.].

Membership Lists

ELECTION : 5 DECEMBER 1938

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, the following candidates for membership were elected at the Council Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1938.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (3)

CRET : PAUL PHILIPPE, Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, Hon. Sc.D., University of Pennsylvania, N.A., Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, Gold Medallist of the American Institute of Architects; Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.
 INGHAM : CHARLES TATTERSALL, F.A.I.A., Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
 KIMBALL : FISKE, A.I.A., Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1)

COPPOCK : RICHARD, L.C.C.

AS FELLOWS (13)

BROWN : GEORGE TALBOT [A. 1922], Sunderland.
 MCKAY : JOHN ROSS [A. 1920], Edinburgh.
 PASSMORE : HERBERT [A. 1892].
 SILCOCK : HUBERT SPENCER [A. 1925], Liverpool.
 THEARLE : HERBERT [A. 1925], Liverpool.
 THEOBALD : ROBERT COURTENAY, B.A.Lond. [A. 1926].
 TODD : HAROLD EDGAR [A. 1916], Bristol.
 WYKES : HERBERT TOM [A. 1927].
 The following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—
 COMPER : JOHN B. SEBASTIAN.
 COOMBS : CLIFFORD MORRIS, Stafford.
 IONIDES : BASIL.
 And the following Licentiates who are qualified under the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—
 BLANC : LOUIS.
 STIENLET : PASCAL JOSEPH, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

AS ASSOCIATES (131)

ALLEN : WILLIAM ALEXANDER, B.Arch.(Hons.) Manitoba [Passed five years' course at the Department of Architecture, University of Manitoba. Exempted from Final Examination].
 APPEGARTH : ARNOLD [Final], Dudley, Northumberland.
 BAILEY : HECTOR OSWALD [Final], Oxford.
 BAKER : LESLIE WRE福德 [Final].
 BARBER : ANTHONY GERALD [Final], Chichester.
 BATES : HAROLD SELWYN [Final].
 BELLAMY : ALBERT ALEXANDER [Final].
 BENNETT : ARCHIBALD ERNEST [Passed five years' course at the Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College. Exempted from Final Examination].
 BIDWELL : HUGH DRYDEN [Final], Luton, Beds.
 BIGGAR : GORDON BUCHANAN [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Glasgow.
 BLACKBURN : JACK [Final], Old-Hill, Staffs.
 BLACKMAN : MERVYN HENRY GERALD [Final], Hampshire.
 BLEASE : LESLIE [Final].
 BOOTH : FREDERICK HARRY [Final], Trowbridge, Wiltshire.
 BRAGG : STANLEY EDWARD [Final].
 BRIGGS : ALAN ARTHUR [Special Final Examination].
 BRIGHTLING : SAMUEL CUTHBERT [Passed five years' course at Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].
 BROADBENT : FRANCIS GEORGE [Final].
 BROADBENT : RONALD [Final], Oldham.
 BROCKLEBANK : RICHARD PHILIP ROYDS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association Exempted from Final Examination].

BROWN : VINCENT [Final], Chester.
 BROWN : WILLIAM DUDLEY [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Leeds.
 BURDEN : STANLEY ERNEST [Final], Oxford.
 BUTLER : JOHN GEOFFREY, B. Arch., N.U.I. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Dublin. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
 BYNE : ARTHUR CECIL [Special Final Examination], Lancing, Sussex.
 CAMERON : IAN FYEE [Passed five years' course at Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College. Exempted from Final Examination].
 CARPENTER : LEONARD JOHN [Special Final Examination].
 CHOATE : KENNETH HAIGH [Final], Leicester.
 CLARKE : DAVID [Final], Pevensey, Sussex.
 CLEMENTSON : JOHN GEORGE [Final], Durham City.
 CORBETT : GEORGE UVEDALE SPENCER [Final], Ipswich.
 COX : GEOFFREY [Final], Birmingham.
 DANIEL : JAMES HENRY [Final].
 DARLOW : HENRY ARTHUR JACK [Final].
 DENMAN : JOHN BLUET [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Brighton.
 DIXON : CHARLES JOHN [Final], Birmingham.
 DOWN : ALBERT HENRY [Final], Derby.
 ELLIS : JOHN BASIL [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Prescott, Lancs.
 FORGE : JAMES WILLIAM LINDUS [Final].
 FOSTER : JACK STROUD [Final].
 FOUNTAIN : EDGAR WALTER [Final], Leicester.
 FRANKS : RONALD HERBERT [Final].
 GASKELL : ERIC [Special Final Examination], Upton-by-Chester.
 GOLD : BERNARD [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 GOLD : (Miss) PHYLLIS DOREEN [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Berkswell, near Coventry.
 GOLDFINCH : DONALD ALBERT [Final], Southampton.
 HALSTEAD : JOHN GREENWOOD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Horsham, Sussex.
 HANCOCK : THOMAS HERBERT HUBERT [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 HARRISON : ERNEST RONALD, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.
 HAWKINS : GEORGE HESLOP [Final], Gateshead, Co. Durham.
 HAYES : FRANCIS OSWALD [Final], Brighton.
 HEPPENSTALL : ERNEST ALLAN [Passed five years' course at Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], East Ardsley, near Wakefield.
 HILL : JOHN DALTON [Final], Leigh-on-Sea.
 HODGSON : EDWARD [Final].
 HOPKINS : WILLIAM ALBERT LARCHE [Final], Cardiff.
 HOWARD : FRANCIS AYLMEY [Final].
 HOWRIE : ROBERT JOHN [Passed five years' joint course at the Nottingham School of Architecture and the Department of Architecture, University of Sheffield. Exempted from Final Examination], Loughborough.

- HUGHES : NORMAN CEDRIC [Final], Reading, Berks.
 HUNT : GLENTON DE GLENTON [Special Final Examination], Swanley Village, Kent.
 HUNTER : GEORGE IRVING [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].
 JAMES : ERNEST EDWIN [Final], Swindon, Wilts.
 JORDAN : ERNEST DENNIS [Final], Leicester.
 KELLY : GEOFFREY SCOTT [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Birmingham.
 KENCHINGTON : (Miss) MARGARET FRANCES [Final].
 KENNEDY : THOMAS BRIAN [Final], Lancaster.
 KIRKWOOD : JAMES SMITH [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Bearsden, Dumbartonshire.
 LAMB : ANTONY RAYMOND [Passed five years' course at Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Taunton, Somerset.
 LEATHAM : JAMES WARDLE [Final], Seaton Delaval, Northumberland.
 LEE : CHARLES [Final].
 LIDBETTER : HUBERT MARTIN [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination].
 LILLEY : VICTOR GEORGE [Final], March, Cambs.
 LOCK : SIDNEY CHARLES [Final], Maidstone.
 LUXTON : HORACE NEWCOMBE [Final].
 LYON : GEORGE WILLIAM [Final], Beverley, E. Yorks.
 MACCONVILLE : DAVID GORDON [Final], Leigh, Lancs.
 MADDISON : WILLIAM GEOFFREY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 MANBY : ROY MARTIN, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination].
 MATHERS : (Miss) MARGARET ROBERTSON [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Dundee.
 MAUDSLEY : JOHN ALAN [Final].
 MAWER : ERIC DOUGLAS [Special Final Examination], Hull.
 MILES : JOHN VERNON MANNERS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 MILLS : DAVID BUTLER [Final].
 MOFFAT : JOHN ALLAN [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Leicester.
 MORRIS : HAROLD BROADLEY [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Brighouse, Yorks.
 MOSS : GEOFFREY [Final], Stafford.
 MULVEY : WILLIAM JOHN [Final].
 NASH : GORDON DOUGLAS [Final].
 NICHOLLS : HERBERT EDWARD [Final], Exeter.
 OAK : GEORGE WILLIAM [Special Final Examination], Northallerton, Yorks.
 PEACE : DAVID BRIAN [Final].
 PEARCE : ERIC [Final].
 PICKETT : CHARLES JOHN [Final].
 PRATTEN : FREDERICK RALPH [Final], Midsomer Norton, near Bath.
 PRINCE : ARTHUR [Final], Dorchester.
 PRINCE : DORIAN HERBERT STANLEY [Final], Hove.
 PYE : DAVID WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 RAW : KENNETH MALCOLM [Final].
 REDKNAP : PHILIP HOUGHTON [Final].
 REEVES : ARTHUR GEORGE [Final], Hillingdon, Middlesex.
 RHODES : JOHN PERCY [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Westcliff-on-Sea.
 ROBERTS : FREDERICK CHARLES, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Mold.
 ROTHER : VINCENT JACOB, B.Sc. [Final].
 RUTHERFORD : RONALD KERR [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 SAGE : HOWARD WILFRED MORTIMER [Final], Chichester.
 SANDERS : THOMAS BAILE [Final].
 SMITH : KENNETH JOHN [Final], Bournemouth.
 SPARROW : (Miss) AILEEN HOPE JOHNSTON, B.A.Oxon. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 SPENCER : (Miss) PHYLLIS MARY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 SPOONER : JAMES CORKING, P.A.S.I. [Final].
 STEWART : RONALD ALEXANDER [Final], Carlisle.
 TAYLOR : MAURICE EWAN, A.M.T.P.I. [Final], Yeovil.
 TETLOW : JOHN DAWE [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], Liverpool.
 THOMAS : (Miss) ELMA ALBERTA JOAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 THOMSON : WILLIAM FREDERICK [Final], Frome, Somerset.
 TORRENS : RICHARD MICHAEL [Final], Taunton, Somerset.
 TURNBULL : (Miss) ANNIE NICOL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], Edinburgh.
 VAUX : EDWARD HUGH [Final].
 WAKEFIELD : PETER LAURENCE HARTLEY [Final], Bristol.
 WARD : (Miss) ELIZABETH MURRAY [Final].
 WATSON : ALEXANDER FREDERICK [Final].
 WATT : GEORGE MILNE [Passed five years' course at the Aberdeen School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College. Exempted from Final Examination], Winsley, Wilts.
 WEBSTER : SYDNEY [Passed five years' course at the Leeds School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination].
 WHITING : BASIL THORP [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], Birmingham.
 WILKINSON : ERIC VALENTINE [Special Final Examination], Carmarthen, West Wales.
 WILLIAMS : ALFRED EDWARD [Final], Prittlewell, Essex.
 WILLIAMS : IVAN [Final], Wolverhampton.
 WILLIAMS : JONATHAN WINSTON [Final], Wrexham.
 WILLS : LEONARD ALFRED [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination].
 WOOLMER : STANLEY CHARLES [Final].
 WYLDE-BROWNE : ACTON WHITMORE, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University College, Auckland, New Zealand. Exempted from Final Examination].
 YOUNG : RICHARD ARTHUR [Final], Chelmsford, Essex.

AS LICENTIATES (13)

- ALLEN : FREDERICK HOWARD, Cheltenham.
 BRACKEN : CYRIL EDGAR, Plymouth.
 BURRELL : ALVAN CLAUDE.
 CARPENTER : ALFRED KEITH.
 CLARK : PHILIP OSWALD, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
 DAY : FRANK REGINALD.
 FOX : ALBERT ROBERT.
 GIBBERD : FREDERICK.
 HANNA : DENIS O'DONOGHUE, B.A., Belfast.
 NICHOLSON : CHRISTOPHER DAVID GEORGE.
 NYE : DAVID EVELYN.
 OLIVER : WILLIAM RICHARD NORMAN.
 OSWALD : GILBERT, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

ELECTION : 9 JANUARY 1939

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting

to be held on Monday, 9 January 1939. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Byelaws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Thursday, 29 December 1938.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1)

MARISCAL : FREDERICO E., Doctor in Fine Arts of the Universidad N. de Mexico, Professor and former Director of the Escuela N. de Arquitectura, Member of Junta Conservadora de Monumentos de Mexico, Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects, Sociedad de Arquitectos de Buenos Aires, Academia Hispano-Americana de Ciencias y Artes de Cadiz, Commendatore de la Corona de Italia. 9a Colima 292, Mexico D.F., Republica Mexicana. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (20)

ANDREWS : CYRIL DOUGLAS [A. 1922], Middlesex County Council, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Sherwood House, Essex Road, Enfield, Middlesex. Proposed by W. T. Curtis, Lawrence A. D. Shiner and R. C. Foster.

BRAUN : HUGH STANLEY, F.S.A. [A. 1934], 5 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; 19 Queensborough Terrace, W.2. Proposed by Darcy Braddell, A. H. Mob rly and A. L. N. Russell.

BURCHETT : HOWARD WILLIAM [A. 1920], Middlesex County Council, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 16 Colebrook Close, West Hill, Putney, S.W.15. Proposed by W. T. Curtis, Harry Redfern and Joseph Seddon.

FRY : EDWIN MAXWELL, B.Arch (Liverpool) [A. 1924], 171 Victoria Street, S.W.1; 8 Lower Mall, W.6. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, Charles Holden and Professor C. H. Reilly.

PEARCE : OSWALD DUNCAN [A. 1921], 3 Paul's Bakehouse Court, Godliman Street, E.C.4; 63 Church Road, Richmond, Surrey. Proposed by H. Edmund Mathews, F. W. Troup and Colin H. Murray.

ROBERTSON : DAVID [A. 1919], Middlesex County Council, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 26 Clare Court, Judd Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. Proposed by W. T. Curtis, Harry Redfern and Alex. T. Scott.

STOKES : DAVID DOMINIC SCOTT [A. 1931], 11 Great Russell Street, W.C.1; 5 Cochrane Street, N.W.8. Proposed by R. E. Enthoven, H. T. B. Barnard and Julian Leathart.

THORPE : ALEXANDER [A. 1920], 10 Whitehall Place, S.W.1; 31 Wordsworth Walk, N.W.4. Proposed by John P. Bishop, A. Leonard Roberts and H. P. G. Maule.

WICKS : LT.-COL. HERBERT GRAHAM, M.C., T.D. [A. 1920], 5 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham; 13 Portland Road, Edgbaston. Proposed by W. Alexander Harvey, William T. Benslyn and William Haywood.

And the following Licentiate who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

BERNARD : CAPTAIN OLIVER PERCY, O.B.E., M.C., 93 Park Lane, W.1; Pachesham Lodge, Leatherhead. Proposed by Maxwell Ayrton, G. Grey Wornum and Edward Maufe.

CROSS : WALTER EDWARD, 52 Heston Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. Proposed by E. A. Remnant, E. P. Wheeler and Cyril W. Fowler.

DEANE : HUMPHRY, Victor House, Portman Square, W.1; 132 George Street, W.1. Proposed by Darcy Braddell, Sir Banister Fletcher and Oswald P. Milne.

DIXON : BERTRAM EWART, Lloyds Bank Chambers, 841 High Road, North Finchley, N.12; Addington House, Addington Drive, N.12. Proposed by John C. S. Soutar, Cecil G. Butler and Martin S. Briggs.

GARDNER-MCLEAN, COLONEL GEORGE HUNTER, O.B.E., T.D., 6 India Street, Glasgow, C.2; 19 Tavistock Drive, Glasgow, S.3. Proposed by Wm. B. Whitie, John Stewart and James Lochhead.

HENSHAW : CAPTAIN FREDERICK, Westminster Bank Chambers, Andover; "Old Grange," Winchester Road, Andover. Pro-

posed by A. Leonard Roberts, Ingaltan Sanders and Ernest Bird.

MEREDITH : HAROLD EDWARDS, 31 St. Nicholas Street, Bristol; Cleve Lawns, Downend, near Bristol. Proposed by Richard C. James, Sir George H. Oatley and C. F. W. Dening.

PARR : JOHN NOWELL, 97 Old Brompton Road, S.W.7; "Wyke," 14 King's End, Ruislip, Middlesex. Proposed by Sir Banister Fletcher, A. Y. Mayell and Sidney C. Clark.

PIKE : MAURICE WHITE, 1 West Street, Museum Square, Leicester; "Hill Croft," Errington Lane, Errington, Leicester. Proposed by William Keay, W. J. Prince and George Nott.

ROME : ARTHUR, 146 High Street, Burton-on-Trent; 69 Stanton Road, Burton-on-Trent. Proposed by Frank M. Palmer, E. J. Williams and Peter D. Stonham.

SUTCLIFFE : EDGAR, Surveyor's Department, Education Offices, Deansgate, Manchester; "Eastroyd," Highcroft Road, Todmorden, Lancs. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, Isaac Taylor and G. Noel Hill.

AS ASSOCIATES (39)

ARSCHAVIR : ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Victoria University, Manchester. Exempted from Final Examination], 35 Moorland Road, Didsbury, Manchester. Proposed by Professor R. A. Cordingley, W. A. Johnson and C. Gustave Agate.

BACON : (Miss) AMY THERESA, B.A.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], Rye Flatt, Wilmslow, Cheshire; c/o Messrs. Elcock & Sutcliffe, 60 Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Chas. E. Elcock and G. Noel Hill.

BARNES : WILLIAM EDWIN [Final], The Bungalow, Rashleigh Drive, Vange, Pitsea, Essex. Proposed by Charles Holden, L. G. Ekins and T. P. Bennett.

BEAUMONT : HAROLD CAMERON [Final], "Culag," Recreation Road, Newport, I.O.W. Proposed by Norman Culley, A. C. Bunch and W. T. Curtis.

BILIMORIA : JEHANGIR PHIROZE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 23 Talbot Square, W.2. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, L. Stuart Stanley and Matthew J. Dawson.

BOMPAS : CHRISTOPHER HENRY MASON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 26 Westend Avenue, Pinner, Middlesex. Proposed by R. Furneaux Jordan, L. Rome Guthrie and W. B. Simpson.

COCKE : PETER LOUIS [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 19 Harvard Court, Honeybourne Road, N.W.6. Proposed by E. A. Remnant, Mrs. Gillian Harrison and L. H. Bucknell.

DAY : (Miss) BENEDETTA [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], Three Point, Thong Lane, Gravesend, Kent. Proposed by Edward Maufe and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).

DUNCAN : DAVID [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o The Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Chas. G. Soutar and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).

FAIRBAIRN : RICHARD ROBERT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 49 Calton Avenue, Dulwich, S.E.21. Proposed by Ernest G. W. Souster and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).

GAVRONSKY : ASHER BARUCH BENEDICT [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 4 Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by R. Furneaux Jordan and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).

- GREENWELL:** (Miss) KATHLEEN MARGARET [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], "Silvermere," Woodside Avenue, N. Finchley, N.12. Proposed by J. Alan Slater, Frank Scarlett and R. Furneaux Jordan.
- GRUBBE:** DAVID CORNWALL [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Toronto. Exempted from Final Examination], 43 St. George's Square, S.W.1. Proposed by Rees Phillips and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).
- HALL-KENNEY:** JAMES H. [Final], 6 St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.8. Proposed by L. Stuart Stanley, H. O. Corfiato and Professor A. E. Richardson.
- HENDERSON:** (Miss) CATHERINE MARY HELEN [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], 5 Cleveland Square, W.2. Proposed by A. G. Henderson, T. Harold Hughes and William J. Smith.
- HENDERSON:** JOHN CAMPBELL DE COURCY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 30 Townsend Drive, St. Albans Herts; c/o A. B. Grayson, Esq., 6 York Street Chambers, Jersey. Proposed by Eustace H. Button, B. F. G. Wakefield and G. D. Gordon Hake.
- HENDERSON:** JOHN GEORGE DRYSDALE, Dip.Arch.(Glas.) [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o Messrs. James Miller and Son, 15 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2. Proposed by James Miller, Alexander N. Paterson and T. Harold Hughes.
- HOBBISS:** MAURICE ANTONY HOLLAND, B.A.(Cantab.) [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, Cambridge University and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 33 Newhall Street, Birmingham. Proposed by Sam N. Cooke, Holland W. Hobbiss and William T. Benslyn.
- HODGSON:** NOEL DUNCAN, B.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 51 Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3. Proposed by S. W. Milburn, W. Milburn and W. Tweedy.
- INGLEFIELD:** GILBERT SAMUEL, M.A. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 27 Thurlow Square, S.W.7. Proposed by H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, The Hon. John Seely and Henry J. Chetwood.
- JENKINS:** DAVID THOMAS, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff) [Special Final Examination], 5 Glandwr Terrace, Bangor, North Wales. Proposed by W. S. Purchon, B. Price Davies and Rhys Jones.
- KAN:** ROBERT F. N. [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 1 Glenloch Court, Hampstead, London, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Matthew J. Dawson and L. Stuart Stanley.
- LING:** ARTHUR GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 39 Howitt Road, Belsize Park, N.W.3. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, L. Stuart Stanley and Matthew J. Dawson.
- MAYCOCK:** SILVANUS PERREN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, The Polytechnic, Regent Street. Exempted from Final Examination], c/o The Royal Bank of Canada, Cockspur Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Joseph Addison, Henry Archibald Douglass and Edwin Williams.
- MCCULLOCH:** ALAN JAMES GODFREY, Dip.Arch.(Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Otterburn," 203 Brodie Avenue, Liverpool, 19. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, L. H. Keay and J. Ernest Marshall.
- MILLER:** GEORGE ALAN GERARD [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination], "Claremont," 130 Park Street South, Wolverhampton. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and S. N. Cooke.
- MURRAY:** DOUGLAS [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], South View, Haswell, Co. Durham. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, R. Burns Dick and R. Norman MacKellar.
- OKELL:** JOHN [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], 5 Shandon Place, Edinburgh, 11. Proposed by T. Forbes MacIennan, James A. Arnott and John Wilson.
- REED:** ALAN, B.A. Arch.Hons.(Lond.) [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 31 Crescent Road, Upton Manor, London, E.13. Proposed by W. J. Palmer-Jones, Percy V. Burnett and Douglas Rowntree.
- SALAMAN:** EUSTON DAVID PHILIP, B.A., A.A.Dip. [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 27 Ansell Street, London, W.8. Proposed by C. S. White and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Architectural Association under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (b).
- SHIEL:** PATRICK, Dip. Arch. T.P. Cert.(Dunelm) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 23 Lovaine Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, R. Burns Dick and R. Norman MacKellar.
- STARLING:** LEONARD BECKWITH [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], 23 Lovaine Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2. Proposed by W. B. Edwards, Percy L. Browne and C. A. Harding.
- STURROCK:** FREDERICK LAMOND [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination], 123 Arthur Court, Queensway, London, W.2. Proposed by R. Furneaux Jordan, Howard Robertson and Verner O. Rees.
- THOMAS:** NORMAN PERCY, Dip.Arch.(Cardiff) [Passed five years' course at the Technical College, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination], 10 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Proposed by W. S. Purchon, T. Alwyn Lloyd and Percy Thomas.
- TOPLIS:** GORDON MARTINEAU [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination], The Bloomsbury House Club, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.1. Proposed by Professor Lionel B. Budden, Edward R. F. Cole and Louis de Soissons.
- TORDOFF:** SAMUEL WATKINSON, B.A. [Passed five years' course at the Bartlett School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination], 404 Howard House, Dolphin Square, S.W.1. Proposed by A. L. N. Russell, A. B. Knapp-Fisher and Professor A. E. Richardson.
- WILLEY:** JOHN BOLAM, Dip.Arch. [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, King's College (University of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Exempted from Final Examination], Houghton South Farm, Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland. Proposed by S. W. Milburn, W. Milburn and W. B. Edwards.
- WOOSTER:** CLIVE EDWARD DORÉ [Final], 43 Leighton Road, Ealing, W.13. Proposed by Joseph Addison, L. Stuart Stanley and Edwin Williams.
- WYLIE:** ALEXANDER BUCHAN, B.A.(Edin.) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination], "Craigmore," 29 Dreghorn Loan, Colinton, Edinburgh. Proposed by F. C. Mears, A. Lorne Campbell and James A. Arnott.

AS LICENTIATES (8)

- JOHNSTON:** WILLIAM COURT, M.C., 81 Castle Street, Carlisle; 159 Warwick Road, Carlisle. Proposed by H. E. Scarborough, John Slack and J. Forster.
- KNEWSTUBB:** ALFRED, St. Andrew's Chambers, Penrith, Cumberland; Hall Crest, Long Marton, Appleby, Westmorland. Proposed by J. Forster, John Slack and H. E. Scarborough.
- MILLS:** RUSSELL, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.15; 170 The Avenue, Tottenham, N.17. Proposed by Ralph H. Byrne, Chas. B. Flockton and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

PENNELLS: BERNARD FIELD, 13 Liverpool Gardens, Worthing; "Majorca," Adversane Road, Worthing. Proposed by E. Marshall Wood, Peter D. Stonham and John Saxon Snell.

PYNE: HENRY JOHN EVERETT, County Architect's Office, Middlesex County Council; 20 Elms Avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. Proposed by W. T. Curtis, Thos. Wallis and T. Frank Hawkes.

SHUTTLEWORTH: JOSEPH CLIFFORD, c/o Messrs. Jackson & Fox, 1 Harrison Road, Halifax; "Twenty-nine" Court Lane, Highroad Well, Halifax. Proposed by Joseph F. Walsh and the President and Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

WHITMARSH-EVERISS: ERNEST, P.A.S.I., 167 Hinckley Road, Leicester. Proposed by Clifford Holliday, Professor Patrick Abercrombie and A. J. Toomer.

WILDING: HENRY GEORGE, P.A.S.I., c/o Portsea Island Mutual Co-operative Society, Ltd., 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth; "Gower House," The Brow, Purbrook, Hants. Proposed by Henry A. Ellis, J. W. Walmisley and Ernest J. Thomas.

ELECTION: 3 APRIL 1939

In accordance with the terms of Byelaws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 3 April 1939. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are

herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Monday, 13 March 1939.

AS FELLOWS (2)

MILLER: ERIC STUART CAMPBELL [A 1920], Union Bank Chambers, Dunedin, New Zealand; 197 High Street, Dunedin. Proposed by W. H. Gummer, C. Reginald Ford and W. Gray Young.

WHITE: JAMES HODGE, A.A. Dip., Victory Scholarship, 1921 [A. 1920], Union Bank Chambers, Princes Street, Dunedin, New Zealand; 150 London Street, Dunedin. Proposed by W. H. Gummer, C. Reginald Ford and W. Gray Young.

AS ASSOCIATES (2)

GOBLE: KENNETH PERCY [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], c/o R. A. Donald, Esq., Pacific Highway, Adamstown, Newcastle, N.S.W., Australia. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

SMITH: MERVYN ASHMORE [Passed a qualifying Examination approved by the Royal Australian Institute of Architects], St. James' Road West, New Lambton, New South Wales. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Byelaw 3 (d).

Notices

THE FOURTH GENERAL MEETING, MONDAY, 9 JANUARY 1939, AT 8 P.M.

The Fourth General Meeting of the Session 1938-1939 will be held on Monday, 9 January 1939, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the Third General Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1938; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

To announce the Council's nomination for the Royal Gold Medal 1939.

To read the Council's Deed of Award of Prizes and Studentships 1939.

Mr. S. Rowland Pierce [F.] to read a criticism of the Designs and Drawings submitted for the Prizes and Studentships 1939.

EXHIBITION OF PRIZE DRAWINGS 10-28 JANUARY 1939

The Annual Exhibition of Designs and Drawings submitted for the Prizes and Studentships 1939 will be open at the R.I.B.A. from Tuesday, 10 January to Saturday, 28 January 1939, inclusive. The Exhibition will remain open daily (Sundays excepted) free to the public between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.).

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY LECTURES TO BOYS AND GIRLS

The twelfth series of informal talks on architecture to boys and girls will be given at the R.I.B.A. during the forthcoming Christmas holidays.

At the invitation of the Council, Mr. R. A. Duncan [A.] has kindly consented to give the talks this year. They will be illustrated by lantern slides, and Mr. Duncan has chosen as his subject:—

BUILDING BUILDINGS

Materials and Craftsmen.
Machines and Tools.
Design and Designers.

1. In Roman Times—A.D. 1 to 400.
2. In the Middle Ages—A.D. 400 to 1600.
3. In Modern Times—A.D. 1600 to 1938.

These lectures will form a serial story and give an outline of the wherefore and how of building from Roman to modern times. They will show the relationship between methods, materials and designs—how difficulties were overcome and problems solved—and in designs the objectives and the achievements.

The lectures will be given in the Henry Jarvis Memorial Room, in the R.I.B.A. building at 66 Portland Place, W.1, on the following dates:—

Wednesday, 28 December 1938, at 3.30 p.m.

Friday, 30 December 1938, at 3.30 p.m.

Monday, 2 January 1939, at 3.30 p.m.

Tickets for any or all of the lectures may be obtained from the Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. The tickets are free.

Owing to the limited seating space of the hall, it is hoped that application will not be made for more tickets than can be used.

R.I.B.A. ANNUAL DINNER 1939

The Annual Dinner will take place on Friday, 10 February 1939, at 7 for 7.30 p.m. in the R.I.B.A. Henry Florence Hall, 66 Portland Place, W.1. Full particulars were contained in the circular letter to members enclosed with the JOURNAL for 5 December. Applications for tickets, which must be accompanied by cheques or postal orders, should be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Wednesday, 11 January 1939.

BRITISH ARCHITECTS CONFERENCE, DUBLIN, 21-24 JUNE 1939

The Annual Conference next year of the Royal Institute of British Architects and its Allied and Associated Societies will be held in conjunction with the Centenary Celebration of the

Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland and will take place at Dublin from 21 to 24 June 1939.

The Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland have in hand the preparation of a most attractive programme and particulars will be issued in due course.

THE USE OF TITLES BY MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE

In view of the passing of the Architects Registration Act 1938, members whose names are on the Statutory Register are advised to make use simply of the title "Chartered Architect" after the R.I.B.A. affix. The description "Registered Architect" is no longer necessary.

Members who are qualified for registration and have not already done so are reminded of the importance of applying for such registration without delay. Full particulars will be sent on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

The present regulations governing the examination of Licentiates who, being otherwise eligible, wish to qualify for admission as Fellows provide that in the first place the candidate shall submit for approval by the Council working drawings of one or more of his executed buildings, supplemented by photographs and by original sketches or measured drawings of actual work, and—

- (1) should the work so submitted be, in the opinion of the Council, of sufficient merit to exempt the candidate from further examination, he may be so exempted;
- (2) if the work submitted is approved by the Council the candidate is required to submit himself to an examination;
- (3) if the work so submitted is, in the opinion of the Council, inadequate, his application is not further entertained.

By a resolution of the Council passed on 4 April 1938, on and after 1 January 1939 all candidates whose work is approved will be required to sit for the examination, which will be the design portion of the Special Final Examination, and no candidates will be exempted from the examination.

NOTE.—The above resolution will not affect Licentiates of over 60 years of age applying under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925.

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 6 March 1939 they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 14 January 1939.

CESSATION OF MEMBERSHIP

Under the terms of Byelaw 21 the following have ceased to be members of the Royal Institute:—

As Fellow:

Frederick Arthur Walker.

As Associates:

William Cooper Caton.

Robert Gerrard Forbes.

As Licentiate:

Clarence Reginald Thomas Collins.

Competitions

The Council and Competitions Committee wish to remind members and members of Allied Societies that it is their duty to refuse to take part in competitions unless the conditions are in conformity with the R.I.B.A. Regulations for the Conduct of Architectural Competitions and have been approved by the Institute.

While, in the case of small limited private competitions, modifications of the R.I.B.A. Regulations may be approved, it is the duty of members who are asked to take part in a limited competition to notify the Secretary of the R.I.B.A. immediately, submitting particulars of the competition. This requirement now forms part of the Code of Professional Practice in which it is ruled that a formal invitation to two or more architects to prepare designs in competition for the same project is deemed a limited competition.

BEDWORTH, WARWICKSHIRE: NEW COUNCIL OFFICES

The Bedworth Urban District Council invite registered architects whose offices are situated in Warwickshire to submit in competition designs for new Council Offices to be erected on a site fronting High Street, Bedworth.

Assessor: Mr. S. N. Cooke [F.].

Premiums: £50, £25 and £15.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 31 October 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Maurice Armson, Clerk of the Council, Council Offices, Bedworth, near Nuneaton. Deposit £1 1s.

COSELEY, STAFFS: NEW SCHOOL

The Coseley Education Committee invite registered architects whose addresses are in the area of the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association to submit in competition designs for a new Public Elementary Junior and Infants School to be erected at Lanesfield.

Assessor: Mr. A. C. Bunch [F.].

Premiums: £100, £30 and £20.

Last day for submitting designs: 7 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 19 November 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Fred J. C. Poole, Secretary for Education, Education Offices, Somerset House, Coseley, nr. Bilston. Deposit £3 3s.

GODALMING: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

The Godalming Borough Council invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for new Municipal Offices.

Assessor: Mr. Stanley C. Ramsey [F.].

Premiums: £200, £150 and £100.

Last day for submitting designs: 31 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 31 October 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. A. P. V. Moon, Town Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Godalming. Deposit £1 1s.

HUTTON, NEAR PRESTON, LANCs: NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS

The Lancashire Standing Joint Committee for Police and other purposes invite chartered and/or registered architects

to submit in competition designs for a new General Police Headquarters and Training School to be erected at Hutton, near Preston.

Assessor: Sir Percy Worthington, Litt.D., F.S.A. [F].

Premiums: £500, £400 and £300.

Conditions of the competition were obtainable on application before 5 December 1938 to Sir George Etherton, Clerk of the Peace, County Hall, Preston. Deposit, £3 3s.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE: NEW TOWN HALL

The Council of the City and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne invite architects of British nationality to submit in competition designs for a new Town Hall.

Assessor: Mr. Verner O. Rees [F].

Premiums: £750, £500 and £300.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 31 December 1938.

Last day for questions: 6 July 1938.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

The President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Governors of St. George's Hospital invite architects practising in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to submit in competition designs for the reconstruction of St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner.

Assessors: Dr. H. V. Lanchester [F].

Mr. T. A. Lodge [F].

Premiums: £500, £300 and £200.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 14 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 1 March 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The House Governor, St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1. Deposit £2 2s.

SHREWSBURY: NEW SENIOR SCHOOL

The Corporation of Shrewsbury invite architects to submit in competition designs for a new Senior School to be erected at Broom Hall, Ellesmere Road, Shrewsbury.

Assessor: Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey [F].

Premiums: £200, £150 and £100.

The last day for submitting designs has been extended to 30 January 1939.

Last day for questions: 10 September 1938.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. R. F. Prideaux, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Shrewsbury. Deposit £1 1s.

FORTHCOMING COMPETITIONS

Other competitions which it is proposed to hold, and the conditions for which are not yet available, are as follows:—

BRIGHOUSE: NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. James R. Adamson [F].

EDMONTON: NEW TOWN HALL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Mr. E. Berry Webber [A].

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL: RECONSTRUCTION

Assessors: Messrs. Charles Holden [F] and Lionel G. Pearson [F].

OLDHAM: ELECTRICITY OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTAL BUILDINGS

Assessor: Professor R. A. Cerdingley [F].

WREXHAM: NEW TOWN HALL

Assessor: Mr. Herbert J. Rowse [F].

LAGOS, NIGERIA: SUPREME COURT HOUSE

Assessor: Mr. A. F. B. Anderson [F].

COMPETITION RESULTS

FALKIRK: NEW NURSES' HOME FOR THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

1. Messrs. Rowand Anderson and Paul and Partners (Edinburgh).

2. Mr. Stuart R. Matthew [A.] (Edinburgh).

3. Messrs. T. M. Copland and Blakey (Falkirk).

Commended: Messrs. John B. Wilson, Son and Honeyman [A.] (Glasgow).

ILKESTON: BATHS, GYMNASIUM AND FIRE STATION

1. Mr. Alan Reiach [A.] (Edinburgh).

2. Mr. A. Llewellyn Smith [A.] and Mr. A. B. Waters [A.] (London).

3. Mr. R. C. Carvell [Student] and Mr. E. R. Delbridge [A.] (London).

MEMBERS' COLUMN

Owing to limitation of space, notices in this column are restricted to changes of address, partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and appointments vacant. Members are reminded that a column in the Advertisement Section of the Journal is reserved for the advertisements of members seeking appointments in architects' offices. No charge is made for such insertions and the privilege is confined to members who are definitely unemployed.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

F.R.I.B.A., aged 41, practising in London, wishes to acquire partnership in an established practice in London or country near. Suggests amalgamation of practices and is prepared to make a capital payment to make up difference in average profits. Present practice established 11 years. Reply Box 5128, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

A MIDLAND firm of architects requires a partner. Capital essential.—Box 4128, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

NEW APPOINTMENT

MR. HOWARD L. KELLY [A.] has resigned his appointment in the Borough Engineer's Department of the Bexley Borough Council, on securing an appointment with the County Architect's Department of the Middlesex County Council.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

THE partnership between Mr. H. E. Gonsal [A.] and Mr. A. B. Mendis [F.] has been dissolved by mutual consent as from 31 October 1938.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED

F.R.I.B.A. with extensive experience would like to join an architect (or firm of architects) in London. Expert supervision and management of work and draughtsmanship if required. Arrangements to be made as to share of own practice.—Apply Box 1411, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

MR. WALTER STEER [L.] has changed his address to 24 Glebe Villas, Hove, 3. Telephone No.: Portslade 9229.

OWING to the appointment of Mr. H. M. R. Drury [A.] as surveyor to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral, Messrs. Tonar and Drury have moved their office to The Church House, The Close, Exeter. Telephone number as before, Exeter 2576.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION TO LET

FELLOW with offices in central position West End (London), offers facilities to provincial architect for correspondence, interviews, 'phone, etc., on moderate terms.—Box 5118, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A.

MINUTES IV

SESSION 1938-1939

At the Third General Meeting of the Session 1938-1939, held on Monday, 5 December 1938, at 8 p.m., Mr. A. H. Moberly, Vice-President, in the chair.

The meeting was attended by about 380 members and guests.

The minutes of the Second General Meeting held on Monday, 21 November 1938, having been published in the JOURNAL, were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:—

Frederick Hall-Jones, transferred to Fellowship 1925.

Arthur John Pictor, elected Associate 1894, Fellow 1922.

Frank Rimmington, elected Licentiate 1910, Fellow 1925.

And it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members attending for the first time since their election were formally admitted by the Chairman:—

Fellows

H. Ingham Ashworth A. G. Shoosmith

Associates

Miss B. M. Beatty Peter Shephard
J. Kennedy Hawkes R. le R. White
John G. Saunders Miss Beatrice E. L.
Woodhouse

Licentiates

H. J. T. Gowen Edward J. Harman

L. F. I. Wolters

Professor W. G. Holford, B.Arch. Liverpool, M.T.P.I. [A.], having read a Paper on "The Next Twenty Years," a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. J. Brandon-Jones [A.], Chairman of the R.I.B.A. Junior Members' Committee, seconded by Alderman Dr. C. L. Katial, J.P., Mayor of Finsbury, a vote of thanks was passed to Professor Holford by acclamation and was briefly responded to. The proceedings closed at 9.45 p.m.

MINUTES V

SESSION 1938-1939

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1938, at the conclusion of the Ordinary General Meeting and similarly constituted, the guests and visitors having withdrawn, Mr. A. H. Moberly, Vice-President, in the chair.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been called for the purpose of confirming the resolution passed at the Special General Meeting held on Monday, 21 November 1938.

The Chairman thereupon moved, and Mr. W. H. Ansell, Hon. Secretary, seconded, that the following resolution be confirmed:—

"That the Council be authorised to raise by way of loan from the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd., secured by registered charge upon the Institute's properties Nos. 66 and 68 Portland Place, London, W.1, such sum upon such terms as to interest and capital repayment as have been agreed between the Council and the Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd."

The resolution was put to the meeting and passed unanimously. The proceedings closed at 9.50 p.m.

Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society

ARCHITECTS' ASSISTANTS' INSURANCE FOR THE NATIONAL HEALTH AND PENSIONS ACTS

Architects' Assistants are advised to apply for the prospectus of the Architects' and Surveyors' Approved Society, which may be obtained from the Secretary of the Society, 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.

The Society deals with questions of insurability for the National Health and Pensions Acts (for England) under which, in general, those employed at remuneration not exceeding £250 per annum are compulsorily insurable.

In addition to the usual sickness, disablement and maternity benefits, the Society makes grants towards the cost of dental or optical treatment (including provision of spectacles).

No membership fee is payable beyond the normal Health and Pensions Insurance contribution.

The R.I.B.A. has representatives on the Committee of Management, and insured Assistants joining the Society can rely on prompt and sympathetic settlement of claims.

Architects' Benevolent Society

66 PORTLAND PLACE, W.1

FOUNDED 1850

The object of the Society is to afford assistance to architects, architects' assistants, and their widows and children by means of grants and pensions.

Subscriptions and donations of any amount are urgently needed. An annual subscriber of £1 1s. is entitled to recommend annually two applicants for relief.

A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

PENSION AND FAMILY PROVISION SCHEME FOR ARCHITECTS

This scheme has been specially designed by the A.B.S. Insurance Committee for members of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied and Associated Societies. It provides:—

1. A pension for members on retirement at age 65.
2. Widows' pension—payable to the widow from the time when, if the member had lived, he would have attained age 65.
3. Family protection—if the member dies before age 65, a yearly payment is made to his dependants from the date of his death till Benefit No. 2 becomes available.

The benefits may be purchased in units of £50 per annum up to a maximum of £500 per annum.

Please write for full particulars to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 66 Portland Place, London, W.1. Telephone: Welbeck 5721.

It is desired to point out that the opinions of writers of articles and letters which appear in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL must be taken as the individual opinions of their authors and not as representative expressions of the Institute.

Members sending remittances by postal order for subscriptions of Institute publications are warned of the necessity of complying with Post Office Regulations with regard to this method of payment. Postal orders should be made payable to the Secretary R.I.B.A. and crossed.

Members wishing to contribute notices or correspondence must send them addressed to the Editor not later than the Tuesday prior to the date of publication.

Back numbers of the JOURNAL can be obtained at the price of 1s. 6d., including postage throughout the world. For orders of more than six copies discounts are given. Orders must be prepaid.

R.I.B.A. JOURNAL

DATES OF PUBLICATION.—1939.—9, 23 January; 6, 20 February; 6, 20 March; 3, 24 April; 8, 22 May; 12, 26 June; 17 July; 14 August; 18 September; 16 October.

